The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1872.--SIX PAGES. NUMBER 267.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, May 7, 1872.

Mr. Dawes was beaten by a two-to-one vote in the House, yesterday, on an interlocutory proposition of his relative to the Tariff bill. This result is considered indicative of the failure of the Ways and Means Committee's bill.

The Mayor has made good use of his veto power in preventing the promulgation of an ordinance which authorized the converting of one-story frame buildings into two-story frame buildings *ad libitum*. The fire ordinance, or its pretended enforcement, is mostly a farce as it is; but that is no reason for making the law any weaker by legislation, so that it could not be enforced even if, by and by, we should get Administrative Boards with courage enough to bring builders to the scratch.

The House Committee on Elections has done justly in awarding to the contestant, Geddings the seat of Clark, of the Third Texas District, to which the latter was falsely returned by Governor Davis, in defiance of the will of the legal voters of his district. But why does this Committee begin to be so liberal with the public funds, and go to recommending handsome appropriations for frivolous and unsuccessful contestants, as it has done in several cases lately, contrary to its praiseworthy determination early in the session?

Read the telegrams which come pouring in from all parts of the country, giving fresh advices of the great political upheaval now going on. They are from all sections, and from all sides; some in one interest, and some in another; but they all serve to show that a revolution of unprecedented magnitude and rapidity is in progress; that lines of battle have changed front; and that whoever keeps popping away at the place where the enemy was four, eight, or twelve years ago, will stand a fair chance of being flanked, surrounded, and captured, bag and baggage.

The New York *Express*, of yesterday, in an article published in another column of our issue to-day, draws the attention of the country to the danger, which it declares to be imminent, of a general financial crash, growing out of the inflation now to be seen in stocks, real estate, etc., the extravagance of this country in importations, the wildness of speculation in all countries, etc. It may be that this is all done for "bearish" purposes; but a note or two of warning occasionally is, on the whole, rather salutary in its effects upon the public pulse.

Mr. Fernando Wood is doubtless wrong in charging the President with a breach of privilege in summoning what purported to be a council of the Foreign Committees of the two Houses, and studiously excluding from the assembly the representatives of the minority. It is not so easy, however, to say that the President did not commit a breach of propriety in sending out his Secretaries and Lieutenants to drum up, for consultation at this eleventh hour, a partisan representation of the two Committees named, for the purpose of pushing, caucus-fashion, "a policy of his own" through the popular branch of Congress.

And now one more version (we published two yesterday, and this is entirely unlike either) of that famous conclave in the White House, wherein the Administration threw itself into the arms of the Congressional Foreign Committees and asked for "their support—not their advice," strange to say, the demand did not seem to have pleased the House Committee, not even the partisan portion of it which was present. Much less did it please Fernando Wood and the other Democratic members of the Committee, all of whom were slighted in the Presidential invitations which summoned the conference. The alleged upshot of the conference (as reported in the *Herald*, a paper always strongly in favor of the next war) was a determination to withdraw from Fish's last proposition and stand by his next-to-the-last, viz., Consequential Damages or no arbitration. In coming to this conclusion, however, the Committees of Congress had little to do, and two, at least, of that body took occasion to assure the President that they could not favor the saddling of his blunders upon the Republican party.

Mr. Towle, who, it seems, is the inventor of a patent drill, desires an extension of his patent, now just expiring. This extension is being hotly opposed in Congress, "because," as we are told by the chronicler of Washington events, "it would work against the interests of all the railroad and mining companies in the country." Then Mr. Towle might as well shove his bill and petition in his pocket and go home, for he will surely fail. If *he* were a wealthy corporation, like the most of those in the railroading and mining lines, and the class whose interests he antagonizes, only sewing girls (as in the Howe case), or the public at large (as in the Goodyear rubber patent), then he might expect to obtain his extension, and grow fat *ad infinitum*. As it is, the chances are that he has already been bled copiously by the necessary sharing with corporation Directors and Superintendents, and that now, though he may need badly enough the profits of this patent, he will have to forego them. Serves Towle right. Next time, let him invent something more democratic than drilling machines, and he may grind the face of *hoi polloi* as many years as he pleases.

An important Constitutional amendment was introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by Judge Poland, of Vermont. It proposes to prohibit the election of a Judge of the Supreme Court or a member of either House of Congress to the Presidency, the prohibition in the former case to include a period of two years after the resignation of the Judge. This proposed amendment of the fundamental law has unquestionably been suggested by the rampant ambition recently developed by two of the Justices upon the Supreme Bench to be made President; and, if such action is necessary to prevent those whom we have set up as our oracles of law from becoming petty, pandering politicians, then such action had better be taken. It is by no means apparent, however, that the popular sense of decorum and political morality will not, of itself, serve to prevent any Supreme Judge from securing the Presidential nomination; and, as to the provision shutting out all legislators from such an honor, it seems rather far-fetched, and would, unquestionably, be liable to militate, in some cases, in favor of some mediocre aspirant, by narrowing, unnecessarily, the class of public men from which worthy and eligible candidates could be selected.

The Chicago produce markets were very irregular yesterday. Mess pork was moderately active, but declined 20c per brl, closing at $12.40a12.42 1-2 cash or seller the month, and $12.55 seller June. Lard was dull and a shade easier, at $8.65 for cash, and $8.80 for seller June. Meats were dull at 4 3-8c for shoulders, 6 5-8a6 3-4c for short ribs, and 7 1-8c for short clear. Highwines were dull but steady at 83c per gallon. Lake freights were more active, but easier at 8 1-2c for wheat, and 8c for corn, both by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet, but firm. Wheat was unsettled, but closed strong at 3c advance, at $1.43 7-8 cash, and $1.46a1.46 1-8 seller June. Corn was less active, at the same prices as on Saturday, closing at 43 7-8a44c cash, and 45a45 1-8c seller June. Oats were dull, closing at 36a36 1-4c cash, and 37 1-2a37 3-4c seller June. Rye was weak and 2c lower, at 78a79c for No. 2. Barley was quiet and steady, at 56c for regular No. 2, and 55c for seller the month. The hog market was dull at Saturday's prices, sales dragging at $4.00a4.20 for medium to choice. The cattle trade was quiet, but the feeling was rather firmer, owing principally to light receipts. There was no change in the sheep market.

POLITICAL.

What the Liberal Republicans Are Doing in Illinois.

Enthusiasm in Tennessee and Kentucky Over the Cincinnati Ticket.

Mr. Greeley in Receipt of Congratulatory Letters From Prominent Republicans.

Leading Democratic Papers of Iowa Out for Greeley.

The Campaign Everywhere Opening Auspiciously.

Tone of the New York Press.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The *World* has fully taken its position against the Democracy adopting the Greeley ticket. It says "Greeley's selection was entirely unexpected by the Democracy. Otherwise nothing would have been said looking to co-operation." The nomination of Greeley it considers a much greater schism in the Republican party than had been hoped for, and if the Democracy drive home the wedge skillfully, they will disrupt the Republican party and elect their own candidates. The Cincinnati Convention acted without the slightest regard for the Democrats, and the latter must appeal to the country through their own Convention.

The National Democratic Committee will meet at Belmont's house, in this city, next Wednesday. The report is that they will call a Democratic Presidential Convention for July 4, at St. Louis. Indications are that the Greeley element in Wednesday's deliberations will be weak.

The *Express* says Greeley has some points commending him to Democratic consideration, but it proposes to await the regular Democratic action in Committee and Convention.

The *Post* to-night says if Greeley is to be presented in all the Presidential Conventions of 1872, he ought to have a formidable rival in G. F. Train. The *Post* remains thoroughly and bitterly hostile to Greeley. It asserts that the Cincinnati Convention was captured by conspiracy, and simply continued the chapter of the old quarrel between Greeley and Tom Murphy.

The *Sun*, in the morning, says: "If the Democrats put their own candidates in the field, Grant will surely be elected."

The Liberal Movement in Illinois.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., May 6.—The Cincinnati nominations are talked of a good deal in this city. Democrats, for the most part, are in favor of them. They say that if the Democratic Convention put a ticket in the field, that it will elect Grant. A prominent Democrat, of this city, has a flag, with the names of Greeley and Brown attached to it, displayed in front of his door. It is reported that the editor of the Joliet *Signal*, the Democratic paper here, is in favor of Greeley and Brown. A good many Republicans say the ticket suits them exactly.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENESEO, Ill., April 6.—The announcement of Greeley's nomination took the people here with surprise; but now that they have had time to consider the situation the ticket is received most favorably, both by Liberal Republicans and Democrats. Republicans are ready to concede to Greeley honesty and ability, and gracefully recognize his eminent services in the past. Old line abolitionists, Free-Soilers, men who have read the New York *Tribune* for years with both pleasure and profit, will support the Cincinnati ticket in remembrance of Mr. Greeley's past record. Liberals will support the ticket as being infinitely preferable to Grant, and the Democrats, while they cannot help smiling at the idea of voting for Horace, will give nearly, if not quite, their full vote to Greeley and Brown. The foreign vote will be as a unit in favor of the Cincinnati nominations. Henry County in 1868 gave Grant nearly three thousand majority. He will not receive half that majority next November. There is a very strong desire on the part of the straight Republicans for the Philadelphia Convention to throw Grant overboard. This desire is fully expressed by the oldest and hardest working Republicans, not only in Geneseo, but in all parts of Henry County.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 6.—Politics still continue to be the theme of conversation here, to the exclusion of all other topics. This evening the *Review* came out flat footed for Greeley and Brown, and hoists their names at the head of its columns. In an editorial indorsing candidates, it says that circumstances may arise that will cause the withdrawal of their support from these candidates, but at present the Cincinnati ticket and platform meet with their hearty approval. Considerable interest is manifested in the course the National Democratic Convention will take. Thus far it has not committed itself.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., May 6.—Hon. James Allen, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, addressed a large meeting in the Court House of this city yesterday, and paid a high compliment to the fitness, honesty, and capacity of Horace Greeley. He thought the Democrats, in National Convention assembled, would decide to support the Cincinnati ticket. His speech was warmly received by his hearers. There will be Greeley Clubs organized immediately throughout this county, and if the Democrats fall into line, you may chalk down 1,200 majority for the reform ticket in Effingham County.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 6.—The Hall of Representatives was filled, this morning, by an immense crowd of Democrats and Liberal Republicans, called together to ratify the Cincinnati nomination. Hon. Edward Rummels, Secretary of State, presided. The audience was addressed by Governor Palmer, General McClernand, Jas. K. Matheny, Alexander Starne, A. Ovendorff, and Mr. Rummel. Their speeches were heard with loud tokens of approval, and shout upon shout went up at the declaration of the respective speakers to stand by the nominations regardless of the future action of any other Convention to be held. The movement here is sustained by the Democrats almost unanimously, while the indications are that Greeley will take half the Republican party at least in old Sangamon.

The Pennsylvania Liberal Republicans Called Upon to Organize.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—A. K. McClure, Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee, publishes an address, calling for the formation of an Executive Committee in every county, and concluding as follows: "Revolutions take no steps backwards. Organization, immediate and systematic, is our present and pressing duty. The struggle with an arrogant and well-armed power will be desperate for a time, but the issue cannot be doubtful. In this political demoralization, as in the terrible trials of war, it will be solemnly decided that the Government by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

PITTSBURGH, May 6.—Two Greeley Clubs have been organized in this city, composed principally of Democrats.

What the English Papers Say of the Cincinnati Ticket.

LONDON, May 6.—The morning papers comment on the nomination of Horace Greeley as President of the United States by the "Liberal" Convention at Cincinnati. The *Times* says: "The nomination of Greeley is farcical, and his election is hopeless. It, however, kills President Grant's chance for re-election, and makes certain the nomination of a candidate by the Democrats." The *Post* argues: "Greeley will be successful if his nomination is indorsed by either of the other conventions yet to be held, but such action" the *Post* thinks "impossible." The *Telegraph* says: "The nomination of Greeley directly concerns England, because he is hostile to the Treaty of Washington, and is a bigoted Protectionist." The *News* praises Greeley, but doubts his fitness for the position of Chief Magistrate of a great nation.

The New York Tribune and its Future Programme.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The *Tribune* says: "There are those who insist that the *Tribune's* avowed purpose to be henceforth somewhat other than a partizan gladiator will be overborne by the unexpected nomination made at Cincinnati. It expected nomination disappoints them. Its convictions on grave public questions will still, when occasion invites, be expressed with due frankness; but it will try to give those who differ from it so fair and full a hearing that they shall have no reason, and rarely a pretext, for complaint."

Liberal Republican Gathering in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Governor Warmoth and the Louisiana Delegation to the Cincinnati Convention were serenaded at the Southern Hotel to-night. A large crowd was present. Warmoth reviewed Grant's government of the Southern States, and was especially severe upon his conduct as to Louisiana. He charged him with an attempt to subvert State Governments at the South, and claimed that it is the duty of the people to resist. He spoke of the Cincinnati Convention as a popular resolution against which it is useless to contend. The people have been oppressed and robbed of their rights for four years, and now they demanded them. It is the duty of all to stand side by side, irrespective of old party lines. The best men of the South are excluded from participation in the Government, and handed over and plundered. They are entitled to representation in the State Governments. If they were once rebels, they are rebels no longer. There have been six years of delusive peace, and the time had come for honest patriots to assert their rights. He was with them, despite all previous party affiliations. Years of residence in the South had identified him with Southern interests, and he would always be found ready in their defense. Greeley and Brown are the best nominations that could be made. One represented honesty, the other enterprise. Greeley always battled in defence of republican institutions. Brown was the first man to resist and overthrow the tyranny of Grant in Missouri. He considered their election a foregone conclusion if the Democrats indorsed the nominations, as he expected they would. He thanked the people of Missouri for the interest manifested in the people of Louisiana, and guaranteed that they would prove worthy of it.

General Sheridan spoke in the same strain. Both speakers were loudly applauded, and Warmoth's parlor was afterwards filled with people offering congratulations.

Governor Brown went to Jefferson City to-day, and will be serenaded to-morrow night, when he will make a speech.

Liberal Republicanism in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, May 6.—The Liberal Republican Executive Committee of Tennessee will issue to-morrow an address to the people of Tennessee, calling a ratification mass meeting for the 20th inst., to put forth an Electoral ticket in favor of Greeley and Brown. A local ratification mass meeting is also called for Wednesday night next.

Congratulatory.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The *Sun* publishes the following telegrams to Mr. Greeley:

"WASHINGTON, May 4.—To Horace Greeley: Allow me to congratulate you on being selected to lead a movement which, by the will of the people and God's blessing, is to reform and purify the Government. LYMAN TRUMBULL."

"WASHINGTON, May 4.—H. Greeley: I warmly welcome your nomination, and predict your election. R. E. FENTON."

A Cheering Note from Kentucky.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 6.—Kentucky is all ablaze for the life-long friend of Henry Clay. Hon. Garret Davis, General Leslie Combs, and others, have telegraphed Greeley. Nothing equals the enthusiasm. JOHN WENTWORTH.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Whitelaw Reid received the following telegram from Senator Fenton, at Washington, several hours before the nomination: "My judgment at Cincinnati, in regard to Greeley's nomination, is hourly confirmed. I find, upon my return here, all the encouragement I had reason to expect, and more. I predict to you and others that his nomination will be triumphantly indorsed by the American people."

DETROIT, May 6.—The *Daily Union*, Democratic evening paper, of this city, comes out to-night in favor of the Greeley and Brown ticket, subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

NEW YORK, May 6.—John Mitchell's *Irish Citizen*, the *Irish Democrat*, and the *Irish People*, all Democratic, strongly indorse the Cincinnati nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—While the Democrats in Congress are agreed that July 4 be the time for the assembling of the National Convention, they are not in harmony as to the place. St. Louis, Louisville, and Indianapolis are respectively named.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 6.—Appearances indicate that the State Labor Reform Convention, which meets to-morrow, will nominate a candidate for Governor, holding no allegiance to either of the old parties. A struggle is expected on the tariff question.

ROCK ISLAND, May 6.—The Republican County Convention to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention met here to-day, every township being fully represented by its best and most influential men. The Convention was strongly in favor of Hon. John B. Hawley, our present member, and so instructed the delegation.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 6.—The leading Democratic papers of Iowa are out for Greeley. The *Leader*, for Greeley, has just been given the Des Moines City printing by a Republican Council.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Mr. Greeley received congratulatory despatches from Chief Justice Chase, Garrett Davis, Leslie Coombs, John D. Defrees, and Richard Michaelis, editor of the Chicago *Neue Presse*. Coombs and Davis say the Kentuckians will rally to the standard of the life-long supporter of Henry Clay.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

PARIS, May 6.—A telegram from Bayonne says: It is again rumored that Don Carlos has been captured by the Spanish Government forces. Roda has certainly fled to France, and the Government of Spain has made a demand upon France for his expulsion from French territory.

LONDON, May 6.—A special from Paris to the *Standard* says that Don Carlos and 100 of his followers have been captured.

PARIS, May 6.—Three hundred inhabitants of the Province of Navarre fled into France to escape impressment into the ranks of Don Carlos, previous to his engagement with the royal forces.

MADRID, May 6.—The latest despatches from the scene of the engagement in Navarre say that forty insurrectionists were killed, ten wounded, and 660 taken prisoners. The royal troops are in close pursuit of the retreating Carlists. Prisoners are continually arriving at San Sebastian.

LONDON, May 6—Midnight.—The confirmation of the reported capture of Don Carlos by the Spanish troops is received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—It is thought that the motion of Lord Russell for an humble address to the Government, praying that the British arbitrators at Geneva be instructed to withdraw from the Tribunal unless the claims of the United States for consequential damages are withdrawn, which was made in Parliament to-night, will be again postponed.

QUEENSTOWN, May 6.—Arrived—The steamship City of Paris, from New York.

Arrived—The City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, May 6.—Arrived—The steamship Westphalia, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 6.—Arrived—The steamship Ohio, from Baltimore.

The uncertain aspect of the American Presidential question has had a marked influence on the American bonds, and the market has become flat.

LONDON, May 6.—The Marquis of Camden died to-day, aged 32.

The dock laborers have joined the sailors in the strike, which causes great inconvenience. The strikers gather in large numbers, and make noisy demonstrations. A detachment of Metropolitan Police has been despatched from London to assist the authorities in preserving order.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, May 6.—Steamer Tobasco arrived this evening at the mouth of the Rio Grande from Vera Cruz, with several hundred reinforcements for this city, and munitions of war. General Cortiera has been relieved of the command of the regular cavalry, which has been incorporated into the force of General Ceballo's, which, with the reinforcements just arrived, increase his available force to about 2,000 regulars, with about 1,000 national guards.

Cortiera still has a few volunteers, cavalry, acting as scouts. The revolutionists are said to be encamped near Peynosa, where they are throwing up earthworks on the Rio Grande which forms one flank of their camps. It is said that General Martinez is coming down the mountains with 2,000 cavalry to join Parvino and Quiroza at Princosa, when another advance will be made on our city.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, May 6.—Captain McConnell arrived here this morning, with a company of United States cavalry from San Antonio, and reported to General McCook, at Fort Brown, for duty in protecting the frontier from Mexican cattle thieves. Another company of cavalry reached Ringgold Barracks a few days ago, and General McCook has orders to mount a company of infantry to look after cattle robbers. With this mounted force the border will have some little protection from Mexican raiders, but, in view of the probable disbanding of Cortina's volunteers, a strong force will be needed here to see that they do not come to Texas to renew their robberies during their enforced idleness with the Mexicans.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Mail advices from Europe state that the Archbishop of Paris has addressed a pastoral letter to his clergy, communicating the decree of the Vatican Council of 1870 for promulgating the dogma of Papal infallibility. He directs that these decrees be read and published, thus giving them the force of canonical law. The Archbishop has broken the law by thus issuing his mandate without first having obtained the Government sanction. It is said that a Council of State will be appealed to to declare the mandate null and void.

PARIS, May 6.—The report of the Committee on Capitulations censures the officers who commanded at Toul, Laon, and Soissons, because, when they surrendered to the German troops they neglected to spike the guns on the fortifications.

Two hundred and fifty Communists who, since their trials, have been confined in the fortifications on the Isle of Aux, sailed to-day for New Caledonia to serve out their sentences.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 6.—J. C. Bancroft Davis, leaves to-morrow for Cologne. He expects to arrive in Paris on Saturday.

The Emperor William gave a lengthy audience to-day to Prince Hohenlohe Schillingfurst.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis City Politics—Annual Conventions—Railroad Fatalities.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 6.—To-morrow is the day for electing new City Councilmen. This election awakens more enthusiasm than any previous similar one, and the Republicans are confident of increasing their majority in the Council.

John Rankin, an Irish laborer, laid down on the track of the J. M. & I. R. R. a short distance below the city, this afternoon, and was run over and killed by the incoming train.

A large number of railroad men, passenger and ticket agents, left the city this evening to attend the National Convention of Passenger and Ticket Agents at St. Louis. The photographers of this city left in a body at the same time for the same place to attend the National Photographic Association.

No clue has yet been found to the parties who robbed the Meridian National Bank of $25,000 on Saturday. The amount was something over the accumulated surplus, and the stockholders met this afternoon for the purpose of restoring the capital.

INWOOD, Ind., May 6.—As the eastward-bound freight train, which carries passengers, was lying on the side track, this evening, for the west-bound trains, the Rev. H. Freeman, of Warsaw, stepped out on an empty flat-car, which was attached to the train, to look at the passing trains on the main track. The train which he was on started up when he was off his guard, throwing him between the wheels of an empty flat-car, which passed over him just above the hips. He lived only one hour after the accident, retaining his senses until the last, conversing freely with those that were with him.

WASHINGTON.

The Proposition to Abolish the Franking Privilege Tabled as Usual in the Senate.

Mr. Fish's Late Diplomatic Blunder Incidentally Referred to in the House.

Majority and Minority Reports of the Arms Sale Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SENATORIAL BRIBERY CASES.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have not yet taken up the Caldwell alleged bribery case. A week ago the Chairman of that Committee said that it would be necessary to proceed with it at once, as the session was drawing to a close, and if anything was done in the matter no time must be lost. Now it is reported that the Committee is waiting for the return of Senator Thurman, who has been called West by sickness in his family. Additional evidence is daily received here throwing greater suspicion upon the circumstances attending Caldwell's election, and many Senators who have the honor of the Senate most at heart are beginning to grow impatient at what they call the unnecessary delay in this case. The Clayton Investigating Committee, which has recently been holding daily sessions, has about concluded the examination. The majority of witnesses recently called have been introduced by the prosecution, and this morning, Clayton himself was placed upon the stand to rebut some of the evidence lately given. If no new witnesses are presented during the present week the Committee will probably close up the inquiry and prepare a report. An Administration member of the Committee recently remarked that, while the testimony taken revealed a very corrupt state of affairs in Arkansas, he doubted if there was any evidence sufficiently strong to effect Clayton's right to a seat in the Senate. It is probable that but a portion of the testimony will be printed, as the Committee hold that a great deal of that given has been entirely irrelevant.

ARMS SALE INVESTIGATION.

The Senate French Arms Investigation Committee will report on Wednesday or Thursday of the present week. The majority, which is understood to comprise all the Republicans on the Committee, will report, first, that in their opinion the War Department had a perfect right, by the law of nations, to sell arms and ordnance stores to any purchaser, even though that purchaser be known to be one of two belligerents, with both of which the United States is at peace. Secondly, that there is no evidence that the War Department knowingly sold arms or ordnance stores to the French Government, whatever may have been the knowledge of its subordinate agents in New York. Thirdly, that the arms and ordnance stores were sold in accordance with the law of 1868, as interpreted at the War Department from the time of the passage of that act. Fourthly, that the arms and stores were sold to advantage, excellent prices having been obtained for them throughout. Fifthly, that there is no evidence of fraud or of any corruption in connection with the sales. Sixthly, that all moneys received have been paid into the Treasury of the United States and fully accounted for. The only question on which the majority of the Committee seem to have had any doubt, was whether the War Department, having laid down for itself a rule of action, lived up to that rule in its subsequent dealings during the Franco-Prussian war, but, as the Committee will report that the War Department voluntarily assumed this position, and that it was not required by our mutual obligations, this question will be of little importance in their report. Senator Stevenson, it is understood, will present a minority report.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Morrill amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill was discussed in the House Appropriation Committee this morning. Garfield, the Chairman, took strong ground against it, saying that it was designed to perpetuate the words disloyal and rebel, and project them into all future time, and that it aimed a blow at the judiciary of the country which he was determined should not be struck if he could prevent it. Other members of the Committee also opposed the amendment, and a majority voted to recommend that the House should not concur in it. The question will come up in the House to-morrow. There will, no doubt be a struggle over it, but the indications are that Garfield will be sustained by a considerable majority.

CAPTURED COTTON.

Statistics of the suits pending in the Court of Claims for restitution of the proceeds of the sale of captured cotton, which the Morrill amendment prevents the Court from adjudicating, show that the number of bales for which claims are made is 92,471, worth $15,727,728.35. No new case can be filed, for a statute of limitations went in to effect Aug. 20, 1868. The amount of proceeds of sales of captured and abandoned property in the Treasury is $26,092,460.96. So that if all the claims are to be allowed by the Court, which is of course improbable, there would remain a balance of this fund of over $10,000,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Representative Poland to-day introduced an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be chosen President nor Vice President, nor shall any Judge of any United States Court be chosen President or Vice President within two years of the termination of his judicial office.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning had under consideration the Senate amendments to the Deficiency Bill, and voted to recommend concurrence in the one which relates to the pay of Government workmen, and non-concurrence in the so-called Morrill amendment restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to cases commenced within two years after the suppression of the rebellion by constantly loyal claimants.

PATENT CASE.

The House Committee on Patents has under consideration the propriety of extending Towle's rock drill patent, which expired last month, after an existence of 21 years. There is strong opposition to further extension, as the matter affects the interests of all railroad and mining companies.

ELECTION CASES.

The House Committee on Elections to-day, unanimously agreed to report in favor of Geddings, Democrat, against Clark, the sitting member from the Third District of Texas, and also in favor of A. W. Wallace, of the Fourth South Carolina District, retaining his seat.

REMONSTRANCE.

A memorial was presented in the House to-day from about 3,600 citizens of Utah, protesting against the admission of the Territory into the Union. It was accompanied by affidavits of thirty apostate Mormons against Brigham Young and the Mormon Church.

THE KU-KLUX CASES.

A telegram received at the Department of Justice, from the United States District Attorney at Charleston, says a Deputy Marshal, just returned from Marietta, Ga., reports that Capers Scott, Wesley Scott, and William Harris, whom he arrested on a bench warrant issued by the Circuit Court, were forcibly taken from him by a crowd of thirty or forty men. The men arrested are duly indicted for violating the enforcement act. The Circuit Court at Charleston has adjourned, and a special term is ordered for August.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed William Bertram, of Missouri, Consul at Montevideo; Andrew J. Evans, United States Attorney for Western Texas; Thomas B. Shannon, Collector at San Francisco; Thomas N. Lee, Postmaster at Hancock, Mich.

THE SALE OF ARMS INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Acker, of Pennsylvania, from the minority of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, submitted a report to-day in reference to sales of arms to France. The report states that the greater number of witnesses examined were officers of the War and Ordnance Department, or were connected therewith, and insists, in the first place, that the War Department gave a latitudinarian construction to the act of Congress of 20th of July, 1868, authorizing the sale of damaged arms and ordnance stores, which is dangerous to a republican form of Government, where a strict construction of all acts of Congress ought to be the rule. Secondly, that the War and Ordnance Departments must have or could have known, if they had made inquiry, that the bulk of the arms were going to France, as they were delivered at a pier in New York City, which was the pier of the French steamers, and at which French vessels were in the habit of loading. That some of these arms were delivered directly on board the French steamers, from lighters, in the presence of persons in the employ of the Ordnance Bureau at New York City, and that some were delivered in boxes marked R. F., which was generally understood to mean French Republic; also, that some of the guns were delivered after the 13th of October, 1870, the day on which it became unmistakably known that the Remingtons were agents of the French Government. Leaving the question of violation of the neutrality laws to be argued, this proceeding might have been taken as a pretext by a Government more captious than Prussia, and the country might have become involved in all the horrors of war.

As to the financial transactions, it appears that the whole amount for which the guns were stated to have been sold was paid into the Treasury Department, except $219,705.83, which is said to have been expended in the transportation and getting the guns ready, but the items of this expenditure are not given. There is no evidence that any person, except one, received any pay or commission from this sale, and he was not connected with any department of the Government. He received $10,000 from a firm of arms-dealers in Baltimore on account of a sale to it from the Navy Department. He states that he received the money as commissions, and that no other person got any portion of the money.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS MUDDLE.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The *Herald* states that Earl Granville's response to the American proposition that, if the British Government would propose to establish an international principle concerning the liability of a neutral for consequential damages, was considered at a meeting of the President, Cabinet, and members of the Congressional Foreign Committees. The proposition of Granville is as follows: That the United States withdraw their claims for consequential damages from the Geneva Tribunal, Great Britain still maintaining that they are outside of the provisions of the treaty; that in future wars, whenever either nation is a belligerent and the other a neutral, the neutral shall not be held responsible for indirect or consequential damages in claims arising in a similar manner and under similar circumstances with the claims to which the Treaty of Washington refers. This was a surprise to the President, who, finding diplomacy failed, called in the members of the Congressional Foreign Committees, to whom he stated his anxiety to save the treaty, but not at the sacrifice of any principle, and he having failed to obtain such proposal from England as he expected, he was in favor of withdrawing Mr. Schenck's instructions, and leaving the whole matter as at the first before the Geneva Tribunal. The Republican members of the House Committee stated that they thought the question of consequential damages should never have been put in the case, but, as they were there, and the honor of the nation was thus involved, the Committee was willing to do anything consistent with their position to strengthen the President in the stand it might be necessary to make. The President said it was not for him to say what should be the final attitude of the country. While recognizing the authority conferred, he was anxious that the immediate representatives of the people should know the true condition of affairs, and he relied on the Committee to stand by him in case it be necessary to abandon the treaty. In response to a remark as to the extraordinary measure of calling in the Committee, Secretary Fish said they were not called on for advice, but support. Mr. Ambler, of Ohio, responded by saying if support was expected it was no more than fair that the Democratic members of the Committee should also have been invited, as he (Ambler) would not imperil the interests of the Republican party by advocating a policy inimical to the success of the party. Mr. Willard agreed with Mr. Ambler, and positively declared that this mistake of the Administration could not be fastened on the Republican party by any measure of expediency. This terminated the interview. After their withdrawal the President and Secretary Fish finally decided that Granville's proposition was unacceptable; that we cannot recede from our case as presented at Geneva, and a despatch to that effect was telegraphed to Minister Schenck.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

DISTRICT SCHOOL BILL.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the bill prohibiting distinctions on account of race or color in the public Schools of Washington and Georgetown. Lost.

LOUISIANA ELECTION BILL.

On motion of Mr. SAWYER, the bill providing that the next Federal election in Louisiana be held on the first Monday in November, the same day as the State election, was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the bill as setting a bad precedent, which might be abused for political purposes.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Post Office Appropriation bill came up as unfinished business, the pending question being on the amendment increasing the subsidy for mail service with Brazil to $450,000, and providing for semi-monthly service.

An amendment by Mr. FERRY, reducing the amount to $300,000, was adopted.

Mr. WINDOM stated that the service could not be performed for that sum, and had leave to withdraw all amendments offered by the Committee, thus leaving the item as it came from the House.

The amendment appropriating $5,449,000 for Post Office deficiencies was agreed to.

The amendment abolishing the franking privilege after the 1st of January was tabled—yeas, 29; nays, 22.

YEAS.

Bayard, Davis (W. Va.), Pomeroy,
Blair, Edmunds, Rice,
Buckingham, Gilbert, Sawyer,
Caldwell, Goldthwaite, Spencer,
Carpenter, Hitchcock, Stevenson,
Cameron, Johnson, Stewart,
Clayton, Kelly, Vickers,
Cooper, Logan, West,
Corbett, Norwood, Windom—29.
Cragin, Nye,

NAYS.

Alcorn, Ferry (Mich.), Ramsey,
Boreman, Flanagan, Schurz,
Casserly, Hamilton (Tex.), Scott,
Chandler, Hamlin, Sherman,
Cole, Harlan, Sprague,
Conkling, Morton, Wilson,
Fenton, Pratt, Wright—22.
Ferry (Conn.),

The section prohibiting persons who have held office in any Executive Department of the Government acting as Attorney, Solicitor or Agent in the prosecution of any claim against the United States was struck out.

Mr. COLE offered an amendment to the bill, appropriating $425,000 per annum for ten years for mail service between San Francisco and Australia, but, on motion of Mr. Chandler, it was tabled.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, it was reported to the Senate, and the Senate then went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Many bills of no general interest were introduced, the reading of which consumed the morning hour, which had been devoted to action on Mr. Hooper's supplementary Civil Service bill.

PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, by way of sarcasm on Mr. Kelly and Mr. Maynard, sent up their substitute for the Tariff and Tax bills altered to read: "To further increase taxes and encourage monopolies without adding to the revenue." The reading of which Mr. Cox demanded, and which effectually used up the morning hour.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules, and adopted a rule making it in order on the consideration of the Tariff bill to treat as single paragraphs the various items relating to iron, steel, copper, wool, and woollens and manufactures of cotton, so that a substitute might be offered relating to each of those subjects as a whole.

After explanation by Mr. Dawes and opposition by Mr. COX, Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.), Mr. KERR and Mr. BANKS as a log-rolling proposition, the rules were not suspended—yeas, 65; nays, 121.

THE ELECTION LAW.

Mr. ELY introduced a bill to add to the United States Election law a provision that the list of Supervisors of Elections shall be submitted to Representatives in Congress from the District, who shall have the right of peremptory challenge. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MARSHAL'S FEES.

A bill passed allowing the Marshal for South Carolina the gross amount of fees and costs legally taxable during the four months from last September.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

A resolution to pay the defeated contestant for the seat of Mr. Rogers, of North Carolina, $1,560, was adopted.

PORT HURON GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Mr. PLATT moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating $200,000 for the Government building at Port Huron, Mich. Rejected—yeas, 99; nays, 75; less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

ADMINISTRATION BLUNDER.

Mr. WOOD, rising to a question of privilege, stated that on Friday there was a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, called to convene at the State Department on Saturday; that that meeting had been called by the President of the United States, by note issued to the Republican members of the Committee, signed by General Babcock, the President's Secretary. His point was that himself and other Democratic members of that Committee, which in its very nature was a non-partisan committee, were excluded from that meeting, which exclusion he considered an invasion of their rights, against which invasion he protested, and called the attention of the House and country to that most extraordinary proceeding on the part of the Chief Executive.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, remarked that the statement made by Mr. Wood did not present a question of privilege.

The SPEAKER coincided with that view. He saw nothing in the statement which presented any question of privilege, except it should be that the President had no right to consult privately any members of the house whom he chose to consult.

Mr. BANKS said Mr. Wood was mistaken in the statement he made. There had been no session of the Committee on Foreign Affairs at the State Department, or anywhere else, except in its own Committee room.

Mr. WOOD asked whether he (Mr. Banks), as Chairman, and other Republican members of the Committee, had not received notes from General Babcock to meet at the State Department.

Mr. BANKS replied that he had been invited to meet the Secretary of State at the State Department.

Mr. WOOD. By General Babcock's invitation, and at which meeting you met the President?

Mr. BANKS. General Babcock's name was signed to the invitation.

Mr. WOOD. And you met the President at that meeting?

Mr. BANKS. There has been no meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs except in its own room.

The SPEAKER repeated his ruling that there was nothing in the matter which presented any breach of privileges of the House.

Mr. WOOD. I have stated the facts, and it is for the House and country to determine on them.

The SPEAKER. If the President of the United States chooses to invite any one to meet him at any place, I do not see that the House of Representatives has any right to interfere.

DISTRICT BILL.

The Senate bill to fund certain liabilities of the City of Washington, existing on the 1st of June, 1871, and to limit the debt and taxation of the District of Columbia, was passed.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then proceeded to vote on the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill.

Suicides.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—On Saturday last the body of a man was found near Lagrange, Tenn., with his throat cut from ear to ear. From papers found on him, it is supposed that his name was A. F. Stil, of Natick, Mass. Among the papers was the following note, evidently written after he had cut his throat: "Nellie Stil, Pittston: Please send for me. I am dead. Died by my own hands. I will come to you, dear Nellie." He was interred by the citizens.

A printer named Jenkins, formerly from Louisville, employed in Floyd's job office, Monroe street, shot himself through the head to-day, producing instant death. Spiritualism was the cause.

ILLINOIS.

Pastoral Call—Killed on the Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 6.—Rev. Mr. Bickerson, of Chicago, who has been preaching here for a couple of weeks, received a unanimous call to-night, to become pastor of the Vermont Street Baptist Church in this city, recently vacated by Rev. L. W. Goodspeed. It is not yet known that he will accept the call.

Charles King, a freight conductor on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, was instantly killed here to-day, by being run over while switching cars at the depot. He leaves a family in Springfield, where he resided.

An effort is being made to consolidate the old Board of Trade with the Citizens' Association. Committees have been appointed to report arrangements to that end.

Railroad Imbroglio.

AURORA, Ill., May 6.—The passenger trains on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, announced to commence running this morning between Chicago and Dubuque *via* Aurora, are temporarily prevented from so doing for the following reasons: Years ago, it is said, the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Illinois Central each obtained a charter to build a railroad from Freeport to Dunleith. The matter was compromised by the first-named Company yielding their right to build a road to the Illinois Central, the latter company contracting, it is alleged, that, upon having the exclusive right to build the road between said points, they would give to the Chicago & Galena Road, now the Northwestern, the freight and passengers coming from Dunleith to Freeport for all time to come. The new passenger trains over the Chicago & Iowa Road are made up by three companies viz.: the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Illinois Central, and Chicago & Iowa, the running of which is in opposition to the Northwestern, the travel between Dunleith and Dubuque being diverted to the new route, via Forreston and [illegible]. For this breach of contract the Northwestern have enjoined the Illinois Central from carrying passengers west of Freeport, on the Chicago & Iowa Road, and it is probable that through trains on the Chicago & Iowa Road will not run until the injunction is dissolved.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., this Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at Home Lodge Hall, corner of Prairie-av. and Twenty-third-st., for business and work on order of K. T. By order of E. C. B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Knights of Pythias.

All Brother Knights of DeMolay Lodge No. 13 are hereby ordered to attend a special business meeting, at their lodge rooms, this Tuesday evening.
By order GEO. O. GARNSEY, Chancellor Commander.
G. S. BALDWIN, R. V. C. S.

Garden City Division

Sons of Temperance will hold a public meeting on this, Tuesday, evening, northeast corner of Randolph and Clinton-sts. Good speakers will be present. All are invited.

Firemen's Benevolent Association.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees will be held at Room 5 new City Hall, La Salle-st. entrance, on Tuesday evening, May 14, at 8 p. m. D. J. SWEENIE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

All boss-carpenters are requested to meet on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Exchange Building, southwest corner of Clark and Washington-sts., in the large hall on the first floor.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY OF NEW YORK,
CASH ASSETS,
$3,666,242.85.
JAMES B. FLOYD,
AGENT,
REMOVED TO
168 LASALLE-ST.,
BRYAN BLOCK.

REMOVAL.

J. E. PETTIBONE
Has removed to 368 State-st., with his Paper and Twine business. Will be on Fifth-av. also, about the 10th of May.

C. R. FIELD & CO.
Have removed to 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block, near LaSalle-st.

MUSICAL.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States.
50,000
NOW IN USE.
No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity.
Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue.
Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

MR. ROBERT HART associated himself with STEPHANI & MONHEIMER, under the firm name of STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART,

REMOVAL,

We removed our CHICAGO BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORY and Ware Rooms, for the sole manufacture in the Northwest of the Phelan & Collender Billiard tables to the more commodious quarters at
NO. 619 STATE-ST.,
Where we shall be pleased to welcome our friends and patrons.
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART.

WANTED.

To Real Estate Owners

We have $4,000 to invest in a good piece of South Side property. Must be a bargain.
HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st., Basement First National Bank Building.

WANTED,

To take editorial charge of a small but flourishing business daily, in town, an active, enterprising man, who must be a first-class writer and have unexceptionable references. To such a party a liberal salary will be paid. Address D 42, Tribune office.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Goodrich's Steamers.

Daily, Sundays excepted, for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., at 9 a. m.
Daily, Sundays excepted, for Grand Haven and Muskegon, etc., at 7 p. m.
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for St. Joseph, etc., at 11 p. m.
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for Green Bay, etc., at 7 p. m.

QUILTS AND LINENS.

Quilts and Linens.
HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY.
RETAIL:
328 and 330 West Madison-st.
WHOLESALE:
31 and 33 South Canal-st.
Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts,
Barnsley and Scotch Damask Table Linens,
Napkins, Doylies,
Tray Cloths, Glass Cloths,
Fine Damask and Huckabuck Towels,
Linen Sheetings,
Piano and Table Covers.
All of the above in great variety and at extra attractive prices.

IRON AND STEEL.

PIERSONS & CO.
IRON WAREHOUSE,
24 Broadway, 77 and 79 New-st.
NEW YORK CITY.
IMPORTERS, DEALERS AND AGENTS.
IRON AND STEEL
Common and Refined Iron, Rods, Hoops, Bands, Scrolls, Horse Shoes, Ovals, Half-Ovals and Half Rounds.
ALL SIZES OF
LOCOMOTIVE & SHAFTING IRON.
Orders promptly filled from stock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST OUT.
A NEW BOOK,
ENTITLED
How Not To, and Why.
Designed exclusively for married people. By D. NEWCOMB, M. D.
For sale at all Bookstores and Newsrooms. Trade supplied by WESTERN NEWS CO., Chicago.

FRUIT.

FRUIT.
300 boxes MESSINA ORANGES.
200 boxes MESSINA LEMONS.
100 boxes BERMUDA TOMATOES.
30 dozen PINE APPLES.
50 bunches BANANAS.
With a full line Canned Goods, just received. FRANCIS & WEBBER,
51 West Lake-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)
THE National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE:
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Engrave and Print
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks,
Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds,
Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange,
Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,
In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.
Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Lawyers, Attention!

We have two nearly complete sets of VERMONT REPORTS for sale; probably the only ones in the market. For terms address TUTTLE & CO., Publishers, No. 11 Center-st., Rutland, Vt.
P. S.—Also Aiken, 2 vols.; Brayton, 1 vol.; N. & D. Chipman, etc, etc.

NOTICE.

The annual renting of the Pews in the First Congregational Church, corner West Washington and Ann-sts., will be continued this evening, May 7, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

POTATOES.
Choice Ohio Peachblows.
Two thousand bushels for sale in car-load lots, by RICHARDS & GOOCH, Commission Merchants, 283 Michigan-av.

"POTATOES."
A few thousand bushels choice Ohio Peachblows. Also one thousand bushels good mixed Iowa, for sale in lots to suit, at the Vegetable Warehouse on Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st.

200 FEET
Of the best dockage in the city for building material and coarse merchandise, by J. Q. HATHAWAY, at Randolph-st. bridge, east side.

NOTE AND DRAFT BOOKS
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st. and 541 Wabash-av.

TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.
JOHN B. GOUGH and other Popular Lecturers can be obtained through the Boston Lyceum Bureau. List for 1872-3 is issued. Address REDPATH & FALL, 36 Bromfield-st., Boston, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
Capital - - $500,000.00
FAVORABLY LOCATED
Cor. Market & Washington-sts.
A General Banking Business transacted. Accounts solicited.
JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Pres't.
S. A. KENT, Vice President.
ORSON SMITH, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
JULIAN S. RUMSEY, B. P. HUTCHINSON,
S. A. KENT, EDSON KEITH,
MURRY NELSON, CHAS. B. POPE,
C. F. CULVER, HENRY BOTSFORD,
N. K. PLATT, J. H. DWIGHT,
B. F. MURPHY.

TO LOAN.
$1,000 at 10 per cent on Chicago city real estate. Also money in larger sums. Funds in hand.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. W. JONES,
Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer.
Office outfits a specialty. 63 Canal-st, and 100 Wabash.

DRY GOODS.

It is of more importance to the People of Chicago to trade with us, than the result of the pending
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION!
The politicians at Cincinnati did not know whether it was best to have high tariff or low tariff, but the people console themselves with the reflection that they can buy Black Silks, Black Alpacas Linens, and Housekeeping Goods, Shawls, and Ladies' Buff Linen and White Lawn
SUITS
Of us at wholesale prices, at a saving of at least 25 per cent, so they rightfully conclude that this is a greater saving than would result from any reduction of the tariff which is likely to be agreed upon.
Monday, the first day of the "excursion" for the purpose of visiting our store, proved a complete success, as hundreds of ladies thronged our establishment, securing great bargains in all kinds of desirable Dry Goods.
Special attention called to Elegant Ribbons, Laces, Fringes, Trimmings, Parasols, and Parasol Covers. None but polite and attentive clerks allowed to wait upon customers, and the proprietors give personal attention.
Hunt, Barbour & Co.,
103 Madison, near State-st.
We desire to have the ladies continue these excursions, by the street railways, the stages, and in private carriages.

INSURANCE.

THE TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Chicago, Illinois.
Cash Capital, Half Million Dollars,
INVESTED IN REGISTERED BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.
This Company is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire and the risk of inland navigation.
OFFICE:
No. 100 MARKET-ST.,
In Central Union Building.

Commonwealth, by Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Commissioner,
VERSUS
The New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Judicial Court, in the above cause, the undersigned Receivers will pay, on and after the first day of May next, a second dividend of twenty per cent on all claims which have been approved by the Court.
All persons having claims against said Company which have not been presented and approved, are notified to present the same to the undersigned for proof.
Boston, April 30, 1872.
GEORGE C. LORD,
ALPHEUS HARDY,
JAS. H. BEAL,
Receivers.

P. S.—Blank Forms of Drafts and Circulars have been sent by mail to all creditors. Any failing to receive them, please call on
GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,
10 Eldridge-court.

Republic Insurance Certificates.
I will buy or sell the August or December certificates. R. D. STILES, 42 West Madison, Room 1.

REAL ESTATE.

BUY A HOME.
Parties looking for investments, either in residences, business, improved or unimproved property, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, for we have the largest list of property ever offered for sale in this market. Particular attention given to the buying and selling for non-residents.
D. COLE & SON,
Real Estate Agents,
138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.
40x189, to alley, West Madison-st., north front, with buildings, half a block west of Sherman House. 25x165, to 20 foot alley, with buildings, on Wabash-av., south of Harrison-st.; possession given if sold soon.
ROBERT REID, 174 East Madison-st.

HYDE PARK.
Call at the office of GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 28 Congress-st., and get a list of that beautiful acre-front grove property on Fifty-sixth-st., between the two boulevards, very choice and accessible, now offered at the low price of $50 per front foot.

For Sale or Rent.
The splendid house 631 Michigan-av., corner Eighteenth-st. Call on C. CORYELL, 34 and 36 Randolph-st., corner Wabash-av. Rent reasonable.

FOR SALE.
Frame house No. 119 Peoria-st., with good barn, lot 50 feet front, just north of Adams. This can be had at a bargain if taken soon.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

LUMBER.
We have for sale and can deliver at once in lots to suit, 3,000 pcs. 3x12—22 ft.; also 900 pcs. 3x14—22
EGLESTON, HAZELTON & CO.,
226 South Water-st.

STONE! STONE! STONE!
TO ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned having opened a quarry of very superior Fire-Proof Building Stone, are now prepared to supply all dimensions at short notice and very low rates. Parties contemplating building are requested to call and examine this stone. Analysis and samples can be seen by applying to
S. MCKICHAN & CO.,
51 Market-st.

TO RENT.

TO LEASE.
On long time, various lots on North Side, east of Clark-st., best locality on that side; southeast corner of Egan-av. and State-st., one acre, long time and easy terms.
Southeast corner of North Branch and Division-st., long time; 88 feet river front by 2d on Division-st. Apply to the owner 1023 Wabash-av., between 10 and 12.

TO RENT.
A spacious and well-lighted room, second story of Dr. Carr's elegant building now being completed, corner Curtis and Madison-sts. By D. COLE & SON, House Renting Agents, 138 West Madison-st.

Store to Rent.
62 West Madison-st., for one year. Apply on the premises.

FOR RENT.
With Patent Hoisting Machines, three large stores cor. Kinzie and Dearborn-sts.

FOR RENT.
The second, third, and fourth floors of NEW MARBLE FRONT BUILDING,
NO. 136 STATE STREET
Three doors south of Madison.
W. H. PATTERSON, 136 State-st.

YESTERDAY'S STRIKES.

Bryan's Carpenters and McVicker's Hod-Carriers Demand an Increase of Pay.

Two of the Disaffected Arrested and Fined---Interview at the Mayor's Office.

A card in the Sunday's TRIBUNE, signed by the Secretary of the Carpenter's Union, announced that yesterday a demand would be made for an increase of wages. They have been averaging $3 per day, and now demand $3.50. It was anticipated, therefore, that there would be a general strike of the trade, but it did not occur. The carpenters at work on two buildings demanded the increase, and were discharged. Half an hour subsequently their places were filled by other workmen at $3 a day. Many experienced and capable carpenters have been receiving $3.50 a day for some time past, but the Union men, many of whom are inferior craftsmen, demanded that every carpenter, irrespective of his qualifications, should receive that sum. This demand was so manifestly unjust that not a solitary builder acceded to it. The members of the Carpenter's Union may not be aware that there are thousands of their trade now in the city unemployed; that these men are seeking work, and cannot get it. This is owing to the fact that hundreds of buildings, upon which work has just been commenced by the masons, are not far enough advanced to require the employment of men who handle the saw and hatchet. In a month from now very few carpenters will be out of employment, and an increase of pay may then become necessary in order to secure the services of competent men. Skilled hands are entitled to more wages than unskilled, and the latter are receiving now as much as they can reasonably expect to obtain.

ROW AT BRYAN'S BUILDING.

Shortly after commencing work, yesterday morning, the carpenters employed in Bryan's building, at the corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets, showed unmistakable signs of disaffection. They demurred at the low rate of compensation which they were receiving as compared with the prices paid to other mem- [illegible] work unless an increase was allowed. The contractors endeavored to reason with them, and point out the injustice of their demands, which, they claimed, was especially apparent in view of the fact that a large number of carpenters are out of employment. These representations only served to incense the men, and confirm them in their intention of striking. A hasty word from a contractor precipitated the matter, and the "plane-shovers," with one or two exceptions, left their benches and took away their tools from the building. About an hour after this occurred, a few of the strikers decided to return. Their sensible course impressed the contractors in their favor, and they were re-engaged. When the news of this surrender came to the ears of the strikers who still held out, two of their number, brothers named Kelly, determined to pugilistically convince them of the error of their ways. They wandered around to the building, and while one of the brothers stood on the sidewalk and took a peaceful view of the situation, the other entered the establishment and endeavored to eject one of the surrendering carpenters named Welsh. The latter individual would not stand his interference, and being somewhat of a muscular person himself, he punched Mr. Kelly's head, and threw him out of doors. Quite a crowd collected on the corner by this time, attracted more by the outcries of the non-combative brother than by the violent demonstrations which had just ceased inside the building. The worsted brother wanted to try conclusions with the carpenters again, and was urged on by his brother, who gave loud expression to his opinions as to the rights of citizens with regard to sidewalks and loud talking. A policeman happened to arrive on the scene just as the Kellys were commencing violent demonstrations for the second time, and he took them both into custody. They were arraigned before Justice Banyon in the afternoon, and were fined $10 each. It is stated by the Trades' Union people that the Kellys and the other carpenters employed on the Bryant building are non-Union men.

M'VICKER'S HOD-CARRIERS.

About twenty laborers, at work on McVicker's Theatre, quit work yesterday morning. They were receiving $2 a day, but wanted $2.50. The foreman filled their places immediately, and then some of the strikers wanted to resume work at the old rates. A few were taken back, but the instigators of the strike were told to go somewhere else. They refused to leave, and, a difficulty between them and the men being apprehended, a squad of police was sent for. As soon as the officers arrived, the disaffected workmen quietly dispersed.

AN UNEXPECTED "INTERVIEW."

When McVicker's hod-carriers rose in rebellion, he turned his face toward the City Hall, and made the quickest time on record to the Mayor's office. He arrived there just in time to find Andy Cameron and two or three other labor unionists endeavoring to persuade His Honor to take part in the eight-hour demonstration which is to occur on the 15th inst. The Mayor was on the point of calling the attention of the "hard-fisted" representatives to the fact that his time was not his own, and that, in all probability, he would be more than usually busy on the 15th, when Mr. McVicker interrupted him by saying: "Mayor, I want the protection of the police."

The Mayor inquired what was the matter, and so did the Labor Unionists. The latter also took occasion to call McVicker's attention to the fact that there would be an eight-hour demonstration on a certain day. "Mac" anathematized the eight-hour movement, and intimated that the men who were engineering it were demagogues who were seeking personal aggrandizement at the expense of the city's reconstruction. He did not hesitate saying that the so-called "leaders" of the workingmen were the instigators of unreasonable strikes, which retarded the progress of reconstruction, and threw obstacles in the way of those who were expending their capital in the effort to bring Chicago to her former position.

The "hard-fisted" representatives looked confused at this outspoken arraignment of their principles, according to the McVicker understanding thereof, and their feeling of uneasiness were pitibly increased when Mr. McVicker announced that, through the machinations of some "workingman's advocate," his hitherto peaceable hod-carriers had been induced to strike for an unreasonable increase in their pay. He stated that not only had they refused to work, but that they were, at that very moment, collected outside his theatre, and engaged in the unlawful work of intimidating those whom he had hired to take their places.

The Mayor looked at the "hard fisted" representatives, and the "hard fisted" representatives looked at the Mayor. They decided not to press their invitation with regard to the eight-hour movement, and withdrew, leaving Mr. McVicker behind. The Mayor advised him to call on the Board of Police, for such assistance as he needed to quell any disturbance. He did so, and Captain Hickey was instructed to attend to the matter.

MR. BUCKLEY'S REPORT.

The following communication was exhibited by Captain Hickey, in about an hour:

Captain Hickey:

SIR: According to orders from you to proceed to McVicker's Theatre, and disperse a body of men interfering and intimidating the men working on the building, I proceeded immediately with a squad of officers, and found on the sidewalk in front of the above place about 30 men, hod-carriers, who had quit work on the ground of demanding higher wages, and, their demands not being complied with. I dispersed the party, and they all went quietly to their homes. I left two officers in charge there, and sent the remainder to the station. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM BUCKLEY, Sergeant.

A DENIAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I beg to correct the statements that appeared in your paper of the 5th inst., in reference to laborers' wages in New York and [illegible] wages in Chicago. Laborers' wages in New York are not $1.50 and $1.75 per day, as you have asserted, but range from $2.25 to $2.50. In St. Louis their wages range from $2.25 to [illegible]. And it is a well-known fact that laborers are poorer paid in Chicago than in any other large city in the Union. In regard to bricklayers' wages, they are not $5, but $4.50. True, there are a few getting $5 per day, but very few in comparison to the number of men who are working for $4.50. I am certain, if you compare the wages paid to bricklayers and laborers in New York and Chicago, during the last two years, you will lose considerably by the comparison. I am, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM MCNEILL,
No. 152 South Clinton street.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

A petition was presented by Augustus Bauer, to foreclose, as against William S Golsen and some others, a trust deed on the south 20 feet of Lots 153 and 154, of Subdivision of Lot 133, Bronson's Addition; Lot 66, Ward's Subdivision of Block 44, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 33, 40, 14, and Lot 19, Block 1, Johnston, Roberts & Storr's addition.

—A bill was filed by Gurdon S Hubbard Jr., to compel John De Koven, as administrator of the estate of the late Benj. F. Haddock, to recover Blocks 2, 3, 6, and 7, Reid's Subdivision of the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 27, 39, 13, it being alleged that a deed, absolute upon its face, was but a mortgage.

—The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, filed its bill against Ann White and others, legal representatives of the late Alexander White, to compel specific performance of an alleged contract to sell the south 34½ feet of Lot 4, Block 4, Original Town.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by the Republic Insurance Company, of Chicago, against Joseph P. Brooks. The demand is for $12,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Upon the prayer of D H Hammer, against Addison L. Page, a decree was made for the appointment of Commissioners to make partition of Lots 1 to 5, inclusive, of Block 1, Stove & Klemm's subdivision of the northwest quarter of Section 26, 34, 14.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Booth, of the Circuit Court, presiding in this Court, empanelled a Grand Jury, with A. F. Miner, Esq., as foreman.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Nicholas B. Rappleye was appointed guardian of Virgil McKinnon, under bond of $42,000.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

A Session for the Transaction of Miscellaneous Business.

A meeting of the Cook County Board of Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon; present, Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Jones, Pahlman, Roelle, Stearns, and Skelly. Commissioner Ashton was elected Chairman pro tempore.

A proposition was received from Goodman & Henderson to make copies of all the maps and plats required to be rerecorded, at $1.50 each, and was tabled.

A communication in relation to some money and clothes alleged to have been taken from a man while confined in the Jefferson Insane Asylum, was referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

The Assessors of West and South Chicago presented the necessity existing for a more thorough system in making out the list of real estate for the Assessors, and suggested that the county employ a person to keep a record of all transfers of real estate, and to plat all new divisions. It was laid on the table.

D. J. Wentworth, Principal of the Normal School, reported that the water pipes had burst and needed repairing. The new School law required persons teaching in schools to be versed in the elements of natural science. They had begun collecting specimens and wanted shelves, etc. He also submitted some bills.

It was referred to the Committee on Education.

A number of bills were presented and appropriately referred.

One of them, being the bill of the Bailiffs, at $1 a day, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to report if the charge was legal.

Messrs. Childs & Berdell, the contractors for supplying bread to the Poor House, asked to have their price advanced to four cents a pound, on account of the rise in the price of flour. It was tabled.

The special order, being the subject of the plans for the new jail, was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Commissioner Jones in the chair.

Messrs. Kelly and Blumenthal, architects, explained the plans they had respectively submitted.

Doctor Freer then addressed the Committee upon the subject of the ventilation of the jail. They must have space for each person, and then a free and rapid change of air. The walls should be of brick.

The Committee rose and reported progress.

The County Clerk recommended the purchase of six tax calculators.

It was referred to the Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

Mr. Crawford moved that the time for receiving plans expire two weeks from the present time.

The motion was agreed to.

A communication was received from Rush Medical College, petitioning for the use of the lot at the corner of Eighteenth and Arnold streets, in order to erect a temporary lecture-room.

Consent was given.

The Board adjourned till Monday.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Opening Game of the New Ætna Nine—They Defeat a Picked Nine by a Score of 31 to 5—Meeting of the Base Ball Association.

The new Ætna nine opened their season's play yesterday afternoon at the corner of Laflin and Jackson streets, where some 200 spectators gathered to witness the sport. They had for their opponents a strong picked nine, made up of Gaskins, pitcher; Charleston, catcher; Lapham, first base; Lynch, second base; Seager, short stop; Reuse, third base; O'Loughlin, left field; Sweeney centre, and E. O'Neil, right field. The full Ætna team was on hand, barring Boardman, and a most powerful team it promises to be when they shall have put themselves in playing trim. Both in the field and at the bat, the game was an extremely creditable one on the part of the Ætnas, and it is easy to perceive that our professional visitors will find a warm reception here this summer. Duffy and Foley, the old White Stocking favorites, were on hand in good order, and made a fine beginning. Lex, the new pitcher, was in his position, and showed plainly that he will prove a powerful acquisition to the nine. He was well caught by Quinn, whose pluck and skill show no falling off. Reid, Hallinan, Stambaugh, Ward, and Reynolds all played up to a high mark, and the game throughout, although the very first of the season, would compare favorably with any of last year's contests in freedom from fielding errors. Of the picked nine, the finest play was done by Seager, Lapham O'Loughlin, Charleston, and Gaskins. Below is

THE SCORE.

Ætna.	O.	R.	B.	T.	*Picked Nine.*	O.	R.	B.	T.
Duffy, 2 b.	0	6	5	7	O'Neil, r. f.	4	0	0	0
Hallinan, s.s.	2	5	5	7	O'Loughlin, l. f.	3	1	2	3
Foley, l. f.	5	3	2	2	Charleston, c.	4	0	1	2
Lex, p.	3	2	2	3	Lynch, 2 b.	2	1	1	1
Reid, 3 b.	3	3	3	4	Gaskins, p.	4	0	0	0
Reynolds, r. f.	3	3	2	2	Reuse, 3 b.	1	1	2	3
Quinn, c.	2	4	2	2	Lapham, 1 b.	4	0	0	0
Ward, c. f.	5	2	2	4	Sweeney, c. f.	2	1	1	1
Stambaugh, 1 b.	4	3	2	2	Seager, s. s.	3	1	2	3
Totals	27	31	25	33	Totals	27	5	9	12

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Ætna	1	1	2	5	5	9	1	0	4	—31
Picked Nine	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	—5

Earned Runs—Ætna, 3 in 9th inning.

The Ætna Base Ball Club will hold a meeting this evening, at No. 39 West Randolph street.

BASE BALL ASSOCIATION.

The first regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Base Ball Association was held at Ulrich's Hotel, corner of Twenty-second and State streets, last evening. Vice President Culver occupied the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Thacher, stated that work upon the grounds had commenced, and was progressing rapidly. The sod will have been laid by Wednesday next. The fence is already up, and the seats are being rapidly constructed. He had received a despatch from Nick Young, of the Baltimore Club, asking if he could open the grounds with the Clevelands on the 30th inst. A reply was forwarded stating that the grounds would be opened on the 25th for play.

Mr. Dexter, the Treasurer, reported that he had collected $2,050 on the eighty-three shares of stock subscribed for, some of the stock-holders having paid 50 per cent and others 25 per cent.

It was stated that the City Railway Company would give the Association $300 when it was called for.

The meeting then adjourned.

TROY VS. ATLANTIC.

TROY, N. Y., May 2.—The Troy and Atlantic Clubs played their first championship match here to-day. The game was fairly played in the field, but was marked by no brilliant plays on either side. The only noteworthy events of the game were the strong batting of Force, of the Trojans, and the poor fielding of Ferguson and Barlow, of the Atlantics. These two players gave the Trojans the largest share of their unearned runs. A muff by McAtee, of the Troy nine, in the fourth inning, and a wild throw by Wood in the ninth, allowed the Atlantics to score two runs to which they were not entitled. Neither club appeared to play with any spirit, and the game was unnecessarily prolonged by the tediousness of the strikers. The following is

THE SCORE.

Troy.	R.	B.	*Atlantic.*	R.	B.
Force, s. s.	4	5	Remsen, c. f.	0	2
McAtee, 1 b.	1	3	Burdock, s. s.	0	2
Allison, c.	2	3	Barlow, c.	1	2
King, l. f.	1	1	Dehlman, 1 b.	1	0
Bellan, 3 b.	1	2	Ferguson, 3 b.	0	2
Martin, r. f.	1	2	Britt, p.	0	0
Hodes, c. f.	1	1	Kenny, 2 b.	0	0
Zettlein p.	1	2	Jackson, l. f.	0	2
Wood, 2 b.	3	0	McDonald, r. f.	1	1
Totals	15	17	Totals	3	9

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Troy	2	2	0	3	0	3	4	2	0	—16
Atlantic	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Runs Earned—Troy, 5; Atlantic, 1.
Fielding Errors—Troy, 4; Atlantic, 12.
Double Play—Britt, Kenny, and Dehlman, 1.
Umpire—S. W. Pearson, of Troy Club.
Time of Game—2 hours and 15 minutes.

TRUTHFUL BUT INDISCREET.

Reappearance and Sudden Departure of a Notorious Character.

John Allen has again appeared on the horizon, or perhaps upon the surface. He does this frequently, you understand. He emerges from obscurity by virtue of some not-to-be-predicted act of ludicrous awkwardness, and immediately subsides by the recoil.

Which causes the expectant reader to desire to know how it was. Well; J. A. was out on Sunday afternoon with a horse, a buggy, a good opinion of himself, and his shoebrush moustache well oiled—not to mention the inevitable Dolly Varden.

Early in the afternoon the Dolly Varden desired to go into dock for repairs, and J. A. was disconsolate.

Revenge prompted the quondam teamster to fill up the day. He made his way to another fair damsel's residence. "Not at home," said the junior sister, and J. A. drove down town, and disbanded his team. As he wended his way to his humble mansion he met the lady who was "not at home," and walked back with her.

[It would have been more definite, perhaps, if the writer had mentioned that the lady's name is Clorinda.]

Arriving at her home [illegible] met at the door by her junior sister, who, not recognizing J. A., opened gushingly:

"Oh! Clorinda, there has been a fellow here with a buggy to take you out riding."

Then quoth J. A., with a serene consciousness of his moustache: "Sh-h-h."

Anxious to get the juvenile opinion of the case, Clorinda ventured:

"What sort of a looking gentleman was he?"

"Well, sort of an ordinary looking fellow; not nice at all; but he had a buggy."

Before the close of this opinion J. A. had vanished. He had, in fact, dispersed. He has not since been seen. So ends his brief reappearance. He will not probably be seen or heard of again until the effect of the opinion has worn off.

THE CITY VS. J. V. FARWELL.

Mr. Farwell Fined $100 for Not Taking Out a License for His Teams and Wagons.

At the South Side Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Justice Banyon delivered his opinion in the J. V. Farwell case, that gentleman having been summoned on Saturday last to show why he should not pay a license for his teams. The points made for him by Hon Charles Hitchcock, and those made against him by Corporation Counsel Tuley, were detailed in Sunday's issue. The decision is as follows:

Judge Banyon. Is the gentleman here who represented Mr. Farwell the other day?

Mr. Faics. Yes, sir.

Judge Banyon. The reason why a decision was not rendered in the Farwell case on Saturday was owing to some remarks made by Mr. Hitchcock that I was scarcely able to give a decision, which I wished to have done; but you having been here and pleaded for the firm, in the other respects, I do not think there is a question that there is a liability.

Mr. Faics. That the firm is liable?

Judge Banyon. I do not think there is a question about it. If they are not liable, then I think—the question is are they liable only under Section 1, which we have here. It don't speak of common carriers in any way or shape. It speaks only of licenses for those persons who have teams. Hitchcock stated, in his remarks, that, if such is the case, no man can drive a buggy without he would be liable to a fine without a license. The effect of it would be, if they took any pay—if they carried a person—then they would have to pay the same license as anybody else. We can drive about in carriages and buggies free of license, but the moment a carriage is rented out, the owner would be just as liable as anybody else. There can be no question that he (Farwell) comes within the first section of our revised ordinances. Whether that is correct or not, probably the Supreme Court will have to decide, but I shall take upon myself to fine them the penalty of $100. It is nothing more than a test case; therefore, judgment is rendered in the case of the City vs. Farwell for $100.

The Horse-Railroad on Indiana Avenue.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your Real Estate article in Sunday's issue, under the caption of "Horse-Railway Extension," occurs the following:

> But the extension for which there is more necessity now than any other, is that of the Indiana avenue line from Thirty-first street to the city limits, or beyond. Population has already outrun this line nearly a mile, and demands more accommodation. The Railroad Company profess their willingness to extend the line, but say they are running as many cars as they can do without a double track, and that the extension of a single track would not afford the necessary accommodations for the public. A few of the property-owners on Indiana about Twenty-[illegible] street, however, have been for some [illegible] with the Car Company as to their right [illegible] double track. But, however [illegible] settled, it would seem that [illegible] the present terminus of the road [illegible] consideration.

Now, as it is a reasonable [illegible] that you neither wish to do an injustice to, or misrepresent the position of, the property-owners of Indiana avenue, and, as it is desirable that such of the public as take any interest in this matter should be correctly informed as to the points at issue, will you publish this brief correction of two mis-statements in the above extract:

First. The property-owners are not litigating with the Railway Company as to their right to lay down a double track, but have brought suit against the Company, calling upon them to show what right they have to any track at all on Indiana avenue south of Twenty-second street. The property-owners claiming that the Company have no right whatever on such portion of the street, but are simply trespassers thereon, to the serious damage and depreciation of the property. This action was commenced more than two years since, and might, in the ordinary course, have reached the Supreme Court and been determined ere this, had not the Railway Company chosen to adopt a system of tactics, the purpose of which seems to be to delay and postpone the hearing of the case, rather than promptly meet the issue. The reason of such a course can be readily inferred by everyone who has given much thought to the matter. If the Railway Company are desirous to accommodate the public, they cannot more promptly do so than by co-operating with the property-owners in obtaining a speedy decision of the question. This, however, seems to be just what the Company do not wish for, and is what the property-owners are quite resolved to have, be the time required to obtain it one year or ten. You say "A few of the property-owners about Twenty-sixth street are litigating," etc. To this it is sufficient to say that the Committee who have had charge of the matter represent, by authority, over 300 property owners, and over three miles of frontage feet, on both sides of the street, between Twenty-second street and Egan avenue or three-fourths of the entire front between those points. It would scarcely be necessary to be thus explicit, had not the idea that the litigation was the work of a few discontented individuals, found repeated expressions through the press, though nothing can be further from the truth, as the property-owners are abundantly prepared to show.

By making these corrections, you will do an act of justice to the property-owners of Indiana avenue.

E. W. [illegible],
B. D. SLOCUM,
O. B. PHELPS,
} For the Committee.

CHICAGO, May 6.

The Police—Fire and Hack Ordinances.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: From the condensed statement of our General Superintendent's annual report, it is important to note the numerical strength of the police force, which, after deducting station-keepers and others specially detailed at crossings, depots, &c., leaves a little over 300 men to watch over the vast wealth of Chicago,—a number quite inadequate, however efficient they might be, considering the extent of territory embraced within the city limits, to watch over the interests of the people, with credit either to themselves or their superior officers.

I must express my astonishment at the reticence of our Aldermen on police matters. It looks as if they had an interest in keeping the force inefficient. It is high time some decided steps were taken to increase the men, both in numbers and efficiency, as every day testifies to the miserable condition of the patrolmen to grapple with crime. The recent daylight robberies and attempted assassinations must convince the Common Council that there is some need of improvement. The city is teeming with villains of every type, from the sneak-thief to the murderer, who, following no lawful employment, prowl about our streets in quest of unsuspecting victims, knowing, as they do, that there are a thousand chances to one against their detection and arrest.

If our Municipal Government do not see it their duty to move in the matter, a public meeting should be called to take the whole subject under consideration, and adopt immediate measures to have the force augmented by at least 100 to 150 men.

Your article on the fire limits in to-day's impression is another proof of the feebleness or carelessness of our police. When we see the fire ordinance violated under the very noses of our Police Commissioners, it looks very much as if there was a clause giving special powers to some to violate the laws. It strikes me forcibly that the fire ordinance is, like many others, very much like the pig's tail,—more for ornament than use.

I would suggest that ordinances, such as for the regulation of hacks and expressmen, should be painted on large boards, and one placed at each of the stands and railroad stations, so that strangers, who are generally victimized, would see at once the fares exactable either for person or property.

Much credit is due to THE TRIBUNE for exposing all cases of official neglect, and it will meet with the approbation of all respectable citizens. Yours truly,

R. H. STEVENSON.

CHICAGO, May 6.

"Colonel" Estvan.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A recent issue of your paper gave me the first intelligence of the attempted imposition of the self-styled Colonel B. Estvan, and his well-merited punishment, which proves that, if rope enough be paid out, a villain will hang himself. This worthy selected Richmond, Va., as the scene of his operations during the recent war, or, rather, his headquarters, whence he made predatory visits to various other Southern cities, representing himself to the too credulous people as Chief of Staff to General Wise, and by him employed to collect hospital and other stores for use of the "Wise Legion," then in Greenbrier County. The noble-hearted ladies of Wilmington, N. C., intrusted to his care several thousand dollars worth of clothing, old wines, and choice luxuries of all kinds, which he appropriated to his own use, selling the clothes and feasting on the delicacies. It was some time before this transaction leaked out; meanwhile, he raised a large sum of money, under pretence of establishing a sword factory; but, a faint odor of suspicion arising, your correspondent went to Richmond to procure his arrest. This he evaded by timely flight, and, when next heard of, was before the public as author of "War-Pictures," a readable book, without one word of truth in it from beginning to end. As he was a most illiterate fellow, some other pen must have been employed. He represented himself as brother-in-law of Carl Schurz; but this, doubtless, was another effort of his imagination. After his literary feat, he went to England, and, by some new lies, got into several houses of the nobility on familiar terms; but the very thin veneer of a picked up manner of good breeding soon wore off, and he was quietly dropped. Then back to America, where he appeared in New York as confidential agent of the unfortunate Maximilian, his house being a noted resort for Imperial sympathizers. Out of their credulity (if not from the Emperor) he certainly made a golden harvest, for he was too utterly worthless to attach himself to any person or movement except for lucre. His true name was Bussy, and his occupation a *laquais de place*, or courier, in which he picked up a *pseudo*-gentility, and a smattering of execrable French and Italian. It is to be hoped they do not "pardon out" in Austrian Penitentiaries, so that he will get his righteous due of hard labor. So mote it be!

DIXIE.

CHICAGO, May 4.

Prices of Labor in Chicago and New York.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the column headed "New Chicago," in this day's issue of THE TRIBUNE, I find a statement which is entirely erroneous, and which, if allowed to go uncontradicted, may help to prove the inconsistency of the workingmen of Chicago. It says: "The propriety of asking for ten hours' pay for eight hours' labor may be learned from a comparison of labor in the building line in Chicago and New York. In the latter city, plasterers are receiving $4.50 for ten hours; in Chicago, $5 for same. In New York, bricklayers are getting $5 per day for eight hours' work, and in Chicago $5 for ten." You also state that laborers in New York receive only from $1.50 to $1.75 per day. I have worked in New York for the last four years, and, during all that time, I never knew a bricklayer to work for less than $4 per day. The plasterers are working eight hours per day, instead of ten as you state; and the laborers there do not work for less than from $2.50 to $2.75 per day, and, when we (bricklayers) were receiving $5 per day, they had $3. These facts can be corroborated by several men who now reside in this city.

Therefore, Mr. Editor, I think you are acting unjustly to the workingmen of Chicago by giving the public to understand that their demands are exorbitant. Why not say to the house and land owner. You must not take advantage of the calamity that has befallen our city, by raising the rent on your tenants; or to the brick merchant, You must not raise $10 per thousand on your former price for bricks.

Mr. Editor, if you had to stoop your back at least 2,000 times per day for brick and mortar, under the boiling sun, you would not think that $5 was too much for your labor, or, if you had to carry a hod on your shoulder, you would not think $2.50 a fair remuneration for your labor.

By giving this insertion, you will much oblige,

D. F. GLEESON,
158 West Jackson Street.

CHICAGO, May 5.

Butler.

A rather amusing story is in circulation at the expense of the eminent gentleman from Massachusetts, sometimes called "Old Strabismus." At the President's levee the other night, which was densely crowded, an old lady from the interior somewhere, in a fainting condition, requested her husband to get an ice.

"Can't be did," responded "hub," in some irritation; "there ain't no refreshments here."

"Don't believe it. Didn't we get plenty at Belknap's the other night?" the good woman said angrily. "Now go and get me an ice and some lemonade."

"I tell you don't be a fool; there ain't no refreshments; everybody says so," granted the lord and master.

"You are quite mistaken, sir," said the Hon. S. S. Cox, who happened to be near, and who never loses an opportunity to put in a joke. "The President always provides substantially. There is his butler, whose business it is to show the ladies to the supper-room," and the honorable jester pointed to General Butler. "You'll find him a little stuck up, cross, but you mustn't mind that. Tell him you want terrapins."

This was said so gravely that the two struggled through the crowd to where the General stood talking to some ladies.

"I say, mister, are you the butler," said the man.

"I'm General Butler," replied old Strabismus, pleasantly, thinking the two some country people filled with admiration of his greatness.

"I don't care whether you are a general butler, or not, but my wife wants some terrapine and lemonade."

"Sir!" snorted old B., in amazement and disgust.

"Oh, don't take on airs, old cock. Come, now, hurry up with them terrapins."

"You must be drunk, sir! you must be drunk!"

"No, he ain't" screamed the wife, "he's a Knight Templar; he ain't drunk, but I guess you are."

Roars of laughter greeted this, in which Mr. Cox was forced to join. General Butler reddened in the face and began puffing his cheeks out in a most violent manner.

"I don't understand this most violent conduct. What do you want, sir—what do you want?"

"Terrapins, I tell you."

"What do you take me for, you cussed fool?" roared Benjamin.

"You call me a cussed fool and I'll hit you," screamed the man.

At this juncture an officer of the police seized the belligerent husband and led him away, amid much laughter.

THE SWAMP ANGELS.

Another Cold-Blooded Assassination by the Lowerys.

Wilmington, N. C. (May 3), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The "Swamp Angels" have been again at their bloody work. These fiends incarnate have added yet another to their list of atrocious, cowardly, and hellish crimes by the murder of Captain M. Wishart, of Shoe Heel, Robeson County, on yesterday, who, though the victim of the vilest treachery, led, perhaps, too far by his courageous spirit, died a brave man in the effort to benefit his fellow-men.

The facts attending the murder of Captain Wishart are substantially as follows: It seems that one day last week Stephen Lowery and Andrew Strong boarded the freight-train on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, near Shoe Heel, Captain Wishart being on the train at the time. They persisted in approaching him, until he finally consented to a conference with them. The conversation was long, and apparently important, the outlaws finally taking their departure. Andrew Strong was heard to remark, on leaving, "When we send for you, you come."

In Shoe Heel, subsequent to this interview, Wishart divulged the fact that the subject of the conference was a proposition on the part of the outlaws to surrender themselves to him, on condition that he would intercede and procure their pardon, and that they would then depart the country. Thinking that perhaps he could, after all, benefit the country by causing the outlaws to leave in some manner, he seemed determined to hold another interview with them on receipt of a notice of the time and place.

As had been previously determined, the notification was received, and the appointment fixed for Tuesday last, but Wishart's business engagements were such as to compel its postponement until the Thursday following. At the appointed time this fearless man, alone and unarmed, as I learn, took his way to the place of meeting, a spot on the public road, about three-quarters of a mile from a place called Lebanon Church between Shoe Heel and Red Banks, and distant some four or five miles from each of these points, but he never returned alive.

He was either cowardly murdered from ambush, or basely shot down while in the conference to which he had been betrayed. Between 12 and 1 o'clock of that day two or three negroes, working in the woods near the scene of the murder, heard four distinct reports of firearms about 4 o'clock the same afternoon. Mr. William Sellars, while riding near this spot, found the body of Captain Wishart lying in the road and completely riddled with buckshot.

He was shot through the side and shoulders, and also in the head, one or two shots passing entirely through the brain. His death must have been instantaneous. The fact was reported, and a party of grief-stricken friends and neighbors secured his body and conveyed it to his home at Shoe Heel.

Captain Wishart was one of the most intrepid and courageous of those who undertook measures to rid the county of the outlaws. His efforts in hunting them were persistent and vigorous; he exerted himself most ardently to either capture or kill them for months and months, and was regarded by them as their most dreaded foe. When the State authorities commenced war on the Lowerys, Captain Wishart was appointed to the command of one of the regiments then authorized to be raised.

He leaves a wife and three young children in Shoe Heel.

The place of the murder was near the scene of the killing of young Davis by the outlaws some months since. Stephen Lowery and Andrew Strong are supposed to have done the deed, Tom Lowery being seen elsewhere at the time.

THE FIRE AT HUDSON, WIS.

Loss, $125,000.

From the Hudson (Wis.) Star.

Hudson has been visited by another terrible conflagration. At about 11 o'clock this morning smoke was discovered issuing from the basement of the Chapin Hall House.

After a few moments of desperate efforts to stop the fire, it became apparent that the hotel was doomed. All efforts were directed toward saving the furniture and goods in the stores located in the building.

We give the losses as far as we have been able to obtain them at the present writing:

Chapin Hall House and furniture, $50,000. No insurance.
R. C. Libby, $2,000.
A. D. Richardson, $3,000.
Darling & Bro., $3,000.
Gibson & Staples, $3,000.
S. North, $4,000.
Butler & Watson, $300.
H. A. Taylor & Co., on building, $2,500.
Johnson & Hodgins, building and saloon fixtures, $600.
B. A. Rice, building and saloon fixtures, $1,000.
Masonic Lodge, $600.
A. C. Patten, $100.
Harry Beard, $200.
Mrs. Eliza Morrison, half interest in building, $1,250.
Jewell & Davis, proprietors of Chapin Hall House, $15,000. No insurance.
H. A. Taylor & Co., on office, $500.

The National Savings, and the First National Banks were saved only through the most desperate efforts, and both buildings were considerably injured. The type, two of the presses, and all the stock of this office was removed, and suffered to an extent of about $1,000.

Aside from the loss given, not less than $15,000 was lost by the removal of stocks, divided between Boyden & Martin, M. L. Palmer, R. Holmes & Son, Joshua Smith, Miss Higgins, Gagnie & Beggs, Henning & Jagger, Hyslop & Davis, Isaac Fletts, J. Bench, J. Cyphers, Jake Crawford, and P. McGuire.

The books and papers in the offices of H. A. Wilson, C. Y. Denniston, Glover & Clinton, J. W. White, C. L. Hall, E. P. Hughs, Baker & Spooner, and L. P. Wetherby were all moved, and more or less damage sustained.

Aside from the loss given above, Henri Hall, J. M. Whaley, and Wm. H. Crowe had buildings burned, valued respectively at $200, $600, and $400.

Mrs. W. W. Wilson, C. H. Streeter, Giess & Co., Frank Harding, C. H. Lewis, Whitten & Warner, D. Anderson, and S. Hollingsworth, sustained considerable loss by the removal of goods.

The total losses will foot up about $125,000, with about $20,000 insurance losses.

This brief extra is issued while the fire is yet burning, and mistakes, no doubt, occur in it.

It is thought a stranger stopping at the Chapin Hall House was burned to death. He fell in the hall on the second story, and was dragged nearly to the head of the stairs, and left, and all efforts to reach him were in vain.

GLACIAL ACTION.

Evidences of Drift, and Erratic Boulders, in the Southern Hemisphere.

The following letter from Professor Agassiz, now on a voyage around Cape Horn, in the Coast Survey steamer "Hassler," was read at the annual meeting of the National Academy of Science, held recently at the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. It was addressed to Professor B. F. Pierce:

MY DEAR PIERCE: Seven years ago, while in Rio de Janeiro, I had the pleasure of sending to you the first notice of my discovery of glacial phenomena within the tropics. I am delighted now to be able to add one link more in the chain of evidence of the almost incredible extension of ice-fields during a comparatively recent period in the earth's history.

The day before yesterday I was allowed, notwithstanding the quarantine, to land and examine a hill, called the "Mount," situated on the western side of the Bay of Montevideo, and there I found the most Northern erratics thus far noticed in the Southern Hemisphere outside of the tropics. The facts are as follows: The "Mount" lies in latitude 34 degrees 53 minutes south, and longitude 56 degrees 14 minutes west. The general form is that of a flat one, but upon close examination it may be perceived that the sides do not slant uniformly, but present eastward two slight rounded and very flat prominences, and one westward, hardly sufficiently marked to be called knolls, and yet characteristic enough to deprive the hill of any resemblance to a depressed volcanic cone. The height of the hill is 465 feet above the level of the sea. Its geological structure is very simple and uniform throughout. It consists of very hard silicious clay slates of a dark bluish or greenish gray color, almost black in parts. These slates trend in an E. SE and W. NW. direction, and stand almost vertically upon edge, so that the surface of the hill exhibits everywhere straight lines of these vertical slates running in that direction. Under such circumstances it might be expected that the surface of the hill should be very rugged, and exhibit everywhere the broken edges of the upturned strata. But this is by no means the case.

All these outcropping strata are cut, as it were, to one level, corresponding to the outlines of the hill; in other words, they exhibit all the characteristic features of those "*roches moutonnees*" of the Northern Hemisphere, consisting of more or less inclined strata, the outcropping surface of which has been considerably worn. Here, as there, the scratches and grooves are wanting; but the general form of the hill, with its flat, rounded, knoll-like projections along the slopes, leaves no doubt in my mind that the Mount of Montevideo is a hill, shaped by glacial action, akin to the well-known "*roches moutonnees*" of the North.

Should this evidence not be of a kind to satisfy those who are not very familiar with glacial phenomena, I am able to add other facts which can leave no doubt in anybody's mind that erratics are scattered over this region, whatever be their view of the transportation of drift, and that we have here in the Southern Hemisphere erratics much nearer to the tropics than any thus far observed by earlier investigators. Upon the upturned edge of the slaty rocks which make up the whole mass of the mount, are scattered loose pebbles (never exceeding a foot in diameter and for the most part much smaller) of quartz, granite, gneiss, and a kind of granitic sandstone, contrasting in a marked way, by their light color, with the dark slates upon which they rest. As there are quartz veins in the slate in *situ* the quartz pebbles are of no account of evidence of the foreign origin of the loose material scattered over the surface of the mount, but the granitic, gneissic, and sandstonelike fragments are unquestionably derived from rocks not anywhere in place in the vicinity; they are true *erratics*, and they are scattered upon the whole surface of the mount to its very summit.

The question now arises, Where do these erratics come from? I hope in the progress of our voyage to add some more facts upon this point, when I may attempt to answer it fully. For the present let me only say that if they are derived from a more southern exposure, the agency which has transported them northward must have passed over the mount at right angles with the trend of the strata of the hill. Without entering at present into a discussion of the theoretic side of the subject, let me only insist upon the fact that we have here erratics in the 35th degree of south latitude, and that, according to Darwin's account, in his admirable "Journal of the Voyage of the Beagle," they are more and more abundant from the 41st degree to Cape Horn; just as in the Northern Hemisphere we find them increasing or fading in importance as we move from the Northern to the Southern States, or vice versa, thus showing plainly that the erratic phenomena are cosmic phenomena connected with the climates of our globe, and in no way depending upon local cataclysms. Every truly your friend,

LOUIS AGASSIZ.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb 26, 1872.

DR. HOUARD IN PRISON.

Tortures of the Inquisition Revived—The Victim of Spanish Cruelty.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, May 3.

The following extract from a private letter from Dr. J. Emilio Houard to his brother, Dr. J. G. Houard, of this city, will be read with interest by those who are concerned about the fate of the captive:

CONVICT QUARTERS, CADIZ, April 8, 1872.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I have finally reached here, after suffering the greatest agony in mind and body. I had a severe attack of sickness on the voyage, aggravated by the hardship of my condition as a prisoner, but am now better, though sadly wrecked in appearance by all the sufferings I have undergone. My hair and beard, as it grows out again, is whiter than it was when shaved off in Havana. Six other prisoners were chained like myself, and some [illegible] Spanish soldiers were crowded into the hold of the vessel with us, so that the filth and stench were fearful, and we were covered with the most loathsome vermin. Chained with me was young Guiral, of Havana, of a respectable family, and entirely without means. I pitied him, and gave him part of my blanket to lie on, and shared with him of what food I could procure with money. On my arrival here my heavy chains were exchanged for lighter shackles, and these have now been removed in prison. The Consul has been kindly endeavoring to have me transferred from the convict pen to the common jail, where I would be better lodged. I learn that we shall shortly be sent to the prison at Ceuta. I endeavor to bear all with resignation, though the thought of my poor children almost crazes me. I still hope that my government will not neglect me, and that you will keep it in mind of me. I was certainly registered by Mr. Fox at Cienfuegos, in 1868, besides the certificate of the consulate at Trinidad of the same year, which I had.

J. EMILIO HOUARD.

South Sea Marriages.

From the Pall Mall (London) Budget.

The Queensland papers report the marriage of two South Sea Islanders with English women; the first marriages of the kind which have yet occurred. The ladies who have thus broken through the bonds of custom are the Misses Harriet Charlesworth and Ann Sims. The former is a native of Walford, in the County of Essex, and is aged 25. The latter is one year younger, and Beckington, in Somersetshire, is entitled to the distinction of being her birthplace. The bridegrooms are natives of the island of Lifu, and intend to return to their island home immediately, carrying their spouses with them. They were Christians before coming to Queensland, and have a fair knowledge of English. One of them was able to sign the marriage register in a handwriting that would have been creditable to an accomplished European, and both of them answered all the questions put to them by the minister very intelligently, although somewhat puzzled at the interrogatories respecting the degrees of kindred. Their wives are only late arrivals in the colony, having come out by the Indus on her last trip. If the idea once gains ground in this country that Christian South Sea Islanders, or even South Sea Islanders who may become Christian under domestic influences, are looking out for English wives in Queensland, the Indus, on her next trip, will not lack a fair cargo of passengers.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; XX, $7.00@7.50; low to choice XXX, $8.00@9.45. Corn, mixed, 71@72c; white, 72@73c. Oats quiet at 53@54c. Bran, $1.45@1.50.

HAY—Quiet at $33.00@41.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.50. Bacon dull; 5½@7½@8c. Sugar-cured hams, 11½@11¾c. Lard firm; tierce, packers', 9½c; refined, 9½@10c; keg and kettle, 10½@10¾c; refined, 11¼c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; inferior, 6@6½c; common, 7@7½c; good common, 8@8½c; good to fair, 9@9½c. Molasses in good demand thin inferior, 20@30c; fair, 40c; good fair, 45c; good, 50@55c; reboiled, 50c; prime fermenting, 50@53c; prime reboiled, 58c. Coffee, 18@20½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 24½; sight, ⅛ premium. Gold, 113⅞.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 1,500 bales; good ordinary, 21½c; low middlings, 22½c; middlings, 23½c; receipts, 2,693 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 2,195 bales; coastwise, 2,538 bales; stock, 84,607 bales.

WHISKEY—80@94c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
An entirely new programme.
CHARLES WALTERS
In his Grotesque, Eccentric Song and Dance.
D. L. MORRIS
In his great specialty of the Intelligence Office.
First week of The Old Clock, City Life, and Hard of Hearing. Saturday, Grand Family Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Return of the popular and justly celebrated NATURAL COMEDIAN,
Mr. Robert McWade,
Who will appear every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, in his wonderful representation of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
As played by him over 1,400 times, and in the rendition of which character very many of the critics of America think he has no equal, while all acknowledge he has BUT ONE RIVAL.

GLOBE THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 6, Grand Inauguration of the Summer Season.
WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY,
In a new and powerful comedy from the French of Sardou, entitled
FRIENDS!
Produced with new and magnificent scenery and appointments prepared expressly for this production.
NOTICE—The house has been newly decorated and renovated, and is now the most elegant and comfortable theatre in the city.

CENTRAL HALL.

FIRST AND LAST APPEARANCE of the Great Dramatic Reader,
ABBIE
SAGE
RICHARDSON,
TO-NIGHT.
Secure seats early to-day, at Bliss & Sharp's, 151 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; and Strehl's drug store, 50 West Madison-st.

LECTURE.

Prof. Jos. Haven, D.D.,
WILL LECTURE ON
PALESTINE,
Or, SCENES IN THE HOLY LAND, in Centenary Church, Monroe-st., near Morgan, TUESDAY, May 7. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at F. N. Beecher's Jewelry Store, 318 West Madison-st.

CARD BOARD AND PAPER.

Card Board and Paper House.
T. S. GILLETT,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Card Board & Paper,
No. 103 West Randolph-st.
Fancy Papers and
Printers' Stock generally.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

To all whom it may concern: Know ye that I, Sam. A. Freeman, of the firm of Freeman, Sandstrom & Co., merchant tailors at 107 West Madison-st., have this day, with mutual consent, retired from said firm and all accounts or debts due said firm, I hereby authorize the remaining partners to demand, sue for, receive and receipt for the same in their own names, name of their firm, or otherwise.
SAM. A. FREEMAN, Retiring Partner.
Chicago, May 2, 1872.

We would thank our customers specially, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage we have heretofore received, and we shall make it our special business to merit a continuance of your favors at No. 107 West Madison-st., where our business will be carried on in the name of
FONTAIN, SANDSTROM & CO.,
Chicago, May 2, 1872. Merchant Tailors.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
40 South Desplaines-st.

MEDICAL.

PILES.

To the afflicted try Persian Pile Ointment, it is warranted to cure the worst cases. For sale by druggists. H. A. CLARKE & CO., Manufacturers. Trade supplied by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wabash av. and Eighteenth st.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
DWELLING HOUSE
No. 1010 Indiana-av.,
Northwest corner of Twenty-second-st., to be sold
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday Afternoon, May 7, at 3 o'clock,
On the premises, the building to be removed within ten days after the sale.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.
A Choice Stock of over
600 CASES
BOOTS AND SHOES,
On WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE
Dry Goods, Clothing, Straw Goods, etc.
ALSO
A Retail Dry Goods Stock,
ON SECOND FLOOR.
On THURSDAY MORNING, May 9, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

25 NEW BUGGIES,
DEMOCRAT & CONCORD WAGONS,
30 NEW SINGLE HARNESS,
AT AUCTION,
On Thursday Morning, May 9, at 10 o'clock,
At the RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
Dry Goods & Clothing
AT AUCTION,
148 MICHIGAN-AV.,
On Wednesday Morning, May 8, at 9 1-2 o'clk,
Piece Goods, White Goods, Flannels, Hosiery, [illegible], Gloves, Linens, Towels, Straw Goods, Notions, etc., etc.
Also a large line of
Clothing and Boots and Shoes.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Special Sale of $20,000 Worth
OF
Boots and Shoes
AT AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1872,
At their Salesroom, 148 Michigan-av. The city and country trade are respectfully invited to attend the sale, as every lot will be sold without reserve.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

923 STATE-ST.
Household Furniture,
AT AUCTION,
We will sell, without reserve, on Thursday morning, May 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 923 State st., the entire contents of a first-class boarding-house, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
148 Michigan-av., bet. Adams and Monroe-sts.

Regular Weekly Sale of
DRY GOODS
Hosiery, Suspenders, Notions, etc.
ALSO,
1,000 Pieces Dress Goods,
Consisting of Cashmeres, Poplins, Silk Stripe and Iron Grenadines, French Prints, &c., &c., on WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, at 10 o'clock.
HORACE REED & CO.,
Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

Special Sale of
DRY GOODS,
A General Assortment, on Friday,
MAY 10, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
HORACE REED & CO.,
Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.
Philadelphia BOOTS & SHOES,
New York BOOTS & SHOES,
Boston BOOTS & SHOES,
Chicago BOOTS & SHOES,
In great variety and all qualities at auction by Catalogue on Wednesday, May 8, at 9:30 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Cor. Randolph and Michigan-av.

OUR REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
SUSPENDERS,
NOTIONS,
UMBRELLAS,
PARASOLS, &c.
Will be held on TUESDAY, May 7, at 9 1-2 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph and Michigan-av.

STOCK OF A RETAILER OF
Boots Shoes
At Auction,
On Wednesday, May 8. In addition to our catalogue of
800 CASES OF
Boots Shoes, and Slippers,
We shall close out a RETAIL STOCK for benefit of creditors at cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CHICAGO RELIEF
FROM THE
ARTISTS OF PARIS AND DUSSELDORF.
WORKS OF ART COMPRISING
Modern Paintings,
Drawings, Engravings, and Bronzes, donated by the artists of Paris and Dusseldorf. The whole to be sold
BY AUCTION
For the relief of the Chicago sufferers, by the Messrs. LEAVITT, at the Clinton Hall Salesrooms, on the evenings of THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, May 16, 17, and 18. Now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, 817 Broadway, New York. Admission, 25 cents. Catalogues, 50 cents.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Clinton Hall, New York, 1872.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots & Shoes,
(Northwest corner of Congress-st., near the Tremont House),
209 Michigan-av.,
Offer to close buyers a large and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, including their UNSURPASSED
Custom Boots.

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL OUR
CHROMOS,
In Oil; twelve colors; very popular and quick selling, as they are the best pictures yet offered, and are not for sale in stores; handsomely framed, in four styles, and published only by us. Send stamp, for full particulars, to
A. P. C. BONTE,
785 West Indiana-st., Chicago; Twelfth, Plum and Charles-sts., Cincinnati, O.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
New York, April 1, 1872.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a retail Dry and Fancy Goods business.
FREEDMAN & MOHR,
Chicago, Ill.

COAL.

COAL
REDUCED!
MINER T. AMES & CO.
HARD COAL,
Fresh from Mines,
$10.00 PER TON,
DELIVERED.
LIME,
Fire Brick, &c.
No. 1 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PARKMAN'S OREGON TRAIL.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
110 Washington-st., Boston,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE OREGON TRAIL.
Sketches of Prairie and Rocky Mountain Life.
By FRANCIS PARKMAN.
New and Revised Edition.
One vol. small 8vo, cloth, price........$2.50
BY THE SAME AUTHOR:
I.—FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN NORTH AMERICA. A series of Historical Narratives, each small 8vo., cloth, $2.50.
Vol. 1. Pioneers of France in the New World.
Vol. 2. The Jesuits in North America.
Vol. 3. The Discovery of the Great West.
II.—THE CONSPIRACY OF PONTIAC. New Edition. The Conspiracy of Pontiac and the Indian War after the Conquest of Canada. New edition. 2 vols. small 8vo, cloth, $5.
IN PREPARATION:
MONARCHY IN AMERICA UNDER LOUIS XIV. By Francis Parkman. (Being the fourth volume of the series entitled "France and England in North America.")

ICE.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
To our patrons and friends: For all orders received previous to June 1, 1872, we will furnish for the season ending Nov. 1, 1872, at the following prices: 15 lbs. daily (or 50 lbs. twice a week), 50 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, 75 cents per week; 25 lbs. daily, $1 per week; 100 lbs. at one time, 40 cents per 100 lbs; 200 lbs. and over 30 cents per 100.
We herewith BRAND the different ice companies, or their employers, who SAY that we furnish families with Chicago River ice as BASE, CONTEMPTIBLE LIARS. We believe that we are furnishing better ice than any other company.
A. S. PIPER & CO.,
Dealers Willow Spring Ice, Post Office Box 167.

LITHOGRAPHING.

UNION
Lithographing & Printing Co.
OFFICE:
78 & 80 Van Buren-st., cor. Third-av.
WHERE OUR
STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES
Are now running, and we
Engrave and Print
Drafts, Certificates, Checks,
Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds
Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange,
Insurance Policies, &c.,
In the very highest style of the art. BUILDINGS, &c., sketched. COLORS for specialties of business.
REFERENCES—(For the quality of our work) the principal heavy business houses of Chicago, in all lines of Finance Trade and Commerce.
Lancaster Block, 78 and 80 Van Buren-st., corner Third-av.

HARDWARE.

BRINTNALL,
TERRY
& BELDEN
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
57 West Lake-st., Chicago,
HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Shelf Goods, Batcheller Forks,
Holt's, Blood's, and
Millard Scythes,
Wheeling Nails, Tin Plate,
Tinners' Stock, &c., &c.,
AT LOWEST RULING PRICES.

TRUSSES.

RADICAL CURE OF
RUPTURE.
CHICAGO, July 25, 1870.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKERS:
GENTLEMEN: To my surprise, the "Common Sense Truss" you fitted a short time ago, has, I believe, fully cured me, as I find no other need of wearing it, although my rupture was of ten years' standing, and I had no expectation of being cured.
FRANCIS WILKINS, 64 Wisconsin-st.
The great reputation of the Common Sense Truss has induced unprincipled manufacturers to make worthless imitations. None genuine unless stamped "Bartlett, Butman & Parker Common Sense Truss, Chicago."
Trusses of all kinds, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c., manufactured by BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 343 South Clark-st., Chicago.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Roofing Materials
AND
BUILDING FELT.
Send for Circulars and Samples.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,
230 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters
Jail Work, Glass Pavements
Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

Freeman, Crooker & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Removed to Bryan Block, 164 LaSalle-st. Usual accommodations to grain shippers.

F. E. RIGBY,
PAPER HANGINGS,
624 STATE-ST.

JOSEPH WILKINS & CO.,
Wholesale dealers in canned goods, fruit and produce, 311 and 313 North Second st., Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Railroad Contractors.
Sealed proposals for the completion of the clearing, grubbing, and grading of the Decatur & State Line Railway, from Sections 99 to 128, both inclusive, will be received at the office of the Decatur & State Line Railway, Chicago, until 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, May 7, 1872.
Profiles of said work can be seen at the office of the Company, 368 Wabash-av., until May 7.
The right will be reserved to reject any or all bids.
Proposals will be received for sections, or for the entire work.
Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned.
S. B. CARTER,
Chief Engineer Decatur & State Line R'y.
CHICAGO, April 24, 1872.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED
HURLBUT & EDSALL
IMPORTERS
AND
Wholesale Druggists
Have removed to their new stores,
44 & 46 RIVER-ST.
CORNER WABASH-AV.

REMOVAL.
R. W. DODD, MERCHANT TAILOR
has removed to 666 Wabash-av., over S. H. Thompson's restaurant.

The Republic Ins. Co.
Has removed to No. 149 South Sangamon

PIG IRON.

First of the Season
LAKE SUPERIOR
PIG IRON
Ex Prop. "Norman," from Escanaba.
Also, to arrive shortly, a large stock of brands of
SCOTCH PIG IRON
For sale in lots to suit, at lowest market rates.
A. B. MEEKER & CO
376 WABASH-AV

MUSICAL.

PIANOS
AND
ORGANS
Invoices received daily of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, Lighte & Co.'s, and Great Union Pianos and Smith's American Organs.
All orders to the Trade filled with dispatch.
New Pianos to rent.
Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.
W. W. KIMBALL
610 MICHIGAN-AV.
Bet. Sixteenth & Eighteenth

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line
NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL.—N and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 374 Wabash-av., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE,
WASHINGTON, EUROPE,
ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE
Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday.
Price of passage in gold, (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.
Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.
The Steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or, to H. HARGIS, Agent, 31 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships,
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 13 West Madison-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—In Equity.—Supreme Judicial Court—Suffolk, April, 1872. Commonwealth, by Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Commissioner, vs. the Independent Insurance Company. Order of notice. Whereas, Charles I. Reed and George Ripley, as they are the Receivers of the above-named Company, have filed in this Court their petition in which they have set forth an account of their doings in their said capacity, and in which, among other things they pray the instructions of the Court as to their further conduct and proceedings, and more particularly as to what disposition they shall make of certain funds and assets in their hands and possession in their said capacity.
It is therefore ordered by the Court that said Receivers give public notice to all persons interested, that they may appear and be heard upon the matter of said petition, upon any and all questions relating to the disposition of said funds, and to show cause, if any they have, why said Receivers should not pay to the Assignees in Bankruptcy of said Company, who have demanded the same, the balance of said funds and assets and be heard upon the question relating to the allowance of the accounts of said Receivers, on Saturday the [illegible] eenth day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Court House in Boston; at which time and place all persons having any claims against said Receivers are notified and directed to produce and prove the same, as upon said day the Court may be asked to give said Receivers their discharge. And said Receivers are required to give the notice aforesaid by publishing this order three weeks successively, two times each week, in some public journal printed in the city of Boston and in some public journal printed in the city of Chicago, and by sending to said Assignees in Bankruptcy a copy of said advertisement.
JOHN WELLS, J. S. J. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOSE WHO WANT
WIRE WINDOW SCREENS
Before fly-time should order now. The best, the lowest prices, oldest house in the business. All guaranteed.
J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO.,
305 Michigan
Burnt out at 184 Lake
Mail orders promptly attended to.

Lake Forest Hotel.
This well known and favorite resort is now open for transient and permanent guests, and is, in every respect, the FINEST SUBURBAN RESORT in the vicinity of Chicago. For terms and selection of rooms apply at 326 Wabash av., or to J. BURRELL, Proprietor, Lake Forest.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER
3 times a day cure
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Stone in the Bladder,
Catarrh of the Bladder,
Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet,
Brick-dust Deposit,
Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver.
For Sale by all Druggists.

TEXAN LIEBIG'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
THE GENUINE AMERICAN ARTICLE.
The best and cheapest nourishment for invalids and families. For sale everywhere, and by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, General Agents, Wabash-av., corner Eighteenth st., Chicago.

Charles
Heidsieck
CHAMPAGNE,
DRY SILLERY AND EXTRA. For sale by H. SCHIMPFERMANN and PAT O'NEILL.

Parker & Rockwell,
Investments and Loans on Real Estate.
Offices—Room 3, No. 42 Devonshire st., Boston.
No. 334 Wabash-av., Chicago.
J. MASON PARKER. JOHN ROCKWELL.
MONEY TO LOAN.

OFFICE OF C., R. I. & P. R. R.
April 18th, 1872.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
HUGH RIDDLE, Vice President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

BURNT TITLE DEEDS.
SHUFELDT & BALL, LAW OFFICE,
73 West Madison-st., examine and perfect titles under the Burnt Records bill, attend to the organization of Private corporations, bankruptcy proceedings, and Insurance claims.

ISRAEL FERGUSON
GOAT AND CATTLE HAIR
For plastering.
No. 9 Ferry-st. rear, second floor. New York.

FINANCIAL AN

MON

The following is a
of all the National
show their condition
1872:

The foregoing table
the published statement
In the columns of
means" includes the cash
securities on hand, and
other banks.

The order in which the
arranged in the above ta
they were arranged a li
banks then taking
other in accordance wi
deposits. The discrepan
the present instance sho
business of the banks in
a year ago. Thus the Co
ago was the fifteenth, is
of deposits, and the N
then the eighth, was, on
Some of the banks wer
serve at the date of the
whole the statement is
present, the banks are
they were on April 19.

THE LOCAL MO

continues active, and so
to report the supply of lo
down, though in general
and the movement of gr
have a favorable effect o
The supply of exchang
tion to the movement of
between banks to-day at

STOCKS AN

There was a general de
York to-day, and a rise in
gold by the speculator
withdraw capital from th
Messrs. Lunt, Preston a
quotations for Governm
curities, as follows:

U. S. 6s of '81.........
5-20s of '62.........
5-20s of '64.........
5-20s of '65.........
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July.
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July.
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July.
10-40s.........
U. S. new 5 per cents.........
U. S. Currency 6s.........
Northern Pacific gold 7-
Illinois County and Town
Chicago City 7s.........
Cook County 7s.........
Gold Exchange.........
Sterling Exchange (large
Gold and gold coupons

LATE

NEW YORK, May 6.—Go
closing firm at 113⅞@114
for carrying. Clearings,
Governments higher an
with gold. State bonds d
Money strong at 7 per
Stocks very active thr
and declined rapidly unde
closing at about the lowes
fall of about 3 per cent.
tions with England, and
were used in hammering
interest was very greatly
cline, therefore, is unlikely
Sterling firm at 9⅞@9¾.
Sterling, 109⅛.
Governments:
Coupons, '81.........118⅛
Coupons, '62, ex int 113¾
Coupons, '64, do 113⅛
Coupons, '65 do 113⅛
Coupons, new.........115⅛
State bonds:
Missouris.........95⅛
Old Tennessees.........68
New Tennessees.........69
New Virginias.........50
Stocks closed:
Canton.........92
W. U. Telegraph.........74⅞
Quicksilver.........41⅞
Adams Express.........98
Wells & Fargo Ex.........86
American Express.........73
United States Ex.........76
Pacific Mail.........73
New York Central.........96⅞
N. Y. Central scrip.........91
Erie.........65⅛
Erie preferred.........83
Harlem.........118
Harlem preferred.........130
Michigan Central.........115
Pittsburgh.........92
Northwestern.........76
Northwestern pfd.........93
Rock Island.........111⅛
New Jersey Cent.........109⅛

REAL E

INSTRUMENTS FILED FOR

CITY PRO

Third av, 325 ft n of Tay
dated May 3; considerati
Burnside st, bet Twent
sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, date
tion, $1,000.
Lot 8 of Lot 76, in Block
Addition, dated May 1; c
Rumsey st, n e cor of Ja
dated March 29; consider
Halsted st, near Centre
April 11; consideration,
Wabash av, 160 ft sou
368x171 ft, dated April 20
Canalport av, near Un
alley, dated May 6; consi
Lot 41, in Block 62, Sec.
consideration, $2,150.
Ada st, between Hubba
25x99 ft, dated April 22;
Maxwell st, between Bl
er st, n f, 25 ft, dated A
1,665.
Wesson st, between Elm
ft to alley, dated May 6;
Lot 42, of e ½ Block 3, of
dated May 1; consideratio
Lot 40, in e ½ Block 3, of
dated May 1; consideration
Lot 41, in e ½ Block 3, of
dated May 1; consideration
Vincennes av, between
Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 1
consideration, $4,750.
West Harrison st, betwe
s f, 50 ft to alley, da
ation, $2,200.
Second st, between Leavi
ft to alley, dated April 10
Lot 3 of Lot 4, in Block
on in Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated
Lot 1 of Lot 1, in Block 2
d April 24; considerat
Twenty-sixth st, betwee
s f, 25x125 ft, dated
,150.
Lot 26, in Block 1 of Pa
of w ½ Sec 5, 39, 14, dat
$1,100.
Lot 40, in Block 9, McRey
arch 29; consideration,
Lot 8, of Albin's Lot 4,
dition, dated May 2;
E ½, Lot 17 in Block 4,
on, dated Feb. 2; consid
Augusta st, s e corner of
dated May 2; conside
Lot 36, in Crane's Block
Addition, dated May 1;
Lot 11, of n e ¼ Block
pril 27; consideration,
West Madison st, bet Ab
25 ft to alley, dated
500.
Park av, s w corner of
y, dated April 29;
The premises No. 85 W
deration, $4,000.
Hammond st, between

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, May 6.

The following is a summary of the statements of all the National Banks of Chicago, made to show their condition on the evening of April 19, 1872:

Banks.	Loans, discounts and overdrafts	Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer	Cash and securities on hand	Checks on City Banks	Due from other B'ks	Premiums on bonds	Office fixtures and real estate	Expenses and taxes paid	Deposits	Capital	Surplus and other Undivided Profits	Circulation	Re-Disco'ts	Percentage of Cash Means to Deposits, Apr. 19	Percentage Feb. 27, 1872	Percentage Dec. 26, 1871
Union National Bank	$4,107,079	$686,800	$1,413,757	$255,229	$233,379	$20,048	$107,185	$34,874	$4,978,325	$750,000	$511,967	$600,000	......	33	44.0	62.7
First National Bank	2,557,947	672,000	1,108,722	151,033	633,947	30,921	269,297	17,497	3,504,572	1,000,000	328,182	540,580	......	49	52.6	67.6
Third National Bank	2,536,944	367,400	1,043,681	168,439	409,849	......	6,088	32,718	3,258,293	750,000	276,854	679,000	......	44	48.2	47.2
Commercial National Bank	1,833,740	506,300	285,260	69,282	325,474	8,171	3,302	9,803	1,916,965	500,000	160,718	450,000	......	27	45.5	61.4
Merchants' National Bank	1,410,846	450,000	412,169	86,678	343,102	......	......	13,792	1,387,643	450,000	497,343	381,300	......	54	65.4	66.7
German National Bank	1,339,890	500,000	368,581	66,086	265,833	......	7,300	12,765	1,841,799	500,000	90,382	450,000	$23,408	41	40.8	70.7
Manufacturers' National Bank	1,000,272	500,000	406,319	89,803	346,100	41,578	12,500	18,784	1,525,641	500,000	20,248	440,100	......	49	52.0	62.0
Northwestern National Bank	1,264,817	500,000	196,274	51,722	215,303	......	......	......	965,558	500,000	321,264	448,900	......	42	56.0	53.8
Fifth National Bank	950,008	437,000	286,839	67,567	234,808	......	60,453	9,935	1,015,161	500,000	141,478	409,970	......	51	63.6	67.9
Corn Exchange National Bank	930,277	500,000	229,258	52,876	286,287	39,785	2,000	3,749	1,041,730	500,000	44,475	448,000	......	49	53.4	73.3
Second National Bank	492,162	108,500	124,824	42,331	109,485	80	20,500	5,864	714,394	100,000	80,895	97,500	......	43	49.3	51.7
Mechanics' National Bank	974,035	161,000	241,584	37,257	224,645	......	24,000	15,402	1,248,114	250,000	121,981	149,800	......	44	47.1	44.5
City National Bank	934,008	250,000	180,251	29,776	149,213	......	89,760	8,283	930,153	250,000	82,012	221,700	141,036	35	40.7	48.3
Traders' National Bank	543,892	123,000	97,670	33,275	88,666	......	......	20,842	498,723	200,000	98,454	110,700	......	36	56.2	65.4
Cook County National Bank	1,207,204	281,000	266,860	72,431	207,302	30,943	4,898	10,121	1,184,806	400,000	29,583	225,000	......	29	40.5	48.2
National Bank of Illinois	408,370	200,000	127,498	17,715	143,159	28,007	3,938	15,285	487,129	400,000	31,840	128,000	......	53	61.5	63.2
Fourth National Bank	264,502	250,000	146,887	31,756	97,145	14,000	5,839	9,660	385,382	200,000	16,565	180,000	......	60	75.7	72.0
National Bank of Commerce	414,844	247,000	120,559	30,326	165,065	22,235	25,583	8,525	559,194	250,000	18,212	211,494	......	51	59.4	61.4
Union Stock Yards National Bank	243,729	100,000	28,081	......	112,434	6,326	1,472	101	273,388	100,000	24,606	90,000	......	80	47.9	76.6
Totals	$23,287,790	$6,780,000	$7,206,189	$1,344,065	$4,502,426	$224,989	$645,350	$249,490	$27,456,065	$8,100,000	$2,890,684	$6,151,884	$164,444	Av....43	52.1	63.5
Statement February 27, 1872	22,274,948	7,012,600	6,800,325	1,305,188	5,417,383	236,469	619,057	184,123	27,541,396	8,000,000	2,499,220	6,074,665	150,783	Av....52	......	......
Statement December 26, 1871	18,841,209	6,618,100	6,930,087	1,974,017	7,271,562	226,066	634,398	331,160	26,100,143	7,900,000	3,155,747	5,727,475	98,957	Av....53	......	......

The foregoing table includes all the items in the published statements of the banks.

In the columns of per centages the "cash means" includes the cash on hand, the bonds and securities on hand, and the amounts due from other banks.

The order in which the names of the banks are arranged in the above table is the same in which they were arranged a little over a year ago, the banks then taking precedence of each other in accordance with the amount of their deposits. The discrepancies from that order in the present instance show the changes in the business of the banks in that respect since about a year ago. Thus the Cook County, which a year ago was the fifteenth, is now the ninth in point of deposits, and the Northwestern, which was then the eighth, was, on April 19, the twelfth.

Some of the banks were short of their legal reserve at the date of the statement, but on the whole the statement is a satisfactory one. At present, the banks are probably stronger than they were on April 19.

THE LOCAL MONEY MARKET

continues active, and some of the banks continue to report the supply of loanable funds as running down, though in general the supply is fair yet, and the movement of grain can scarcely fail to have a favorable effect on the money market.

The supply of exchange increases in proportion to the movement of produce, and was sold between banks to-day at 25c per $1,000 discount.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

There was a general decline in stocks in New York to-day, and a rise in gold, the purchase of gold by the speculators having the effect to withdraw capital from the stock market.

Messrs Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	112¾	113
5-20s of '62	112½	113
5-20s of '64	112½	113
5-20s of '65	112½	113
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115	115½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115½	116
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115½	116
10-40s	110	110½
U. S. new 5 per cents	110	110½
U. S. Currency 6s	115	116½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100&int
Illinois County and Town 10s	95	@98
Chicago City 7s		100&int
Cook County 7s		100&int
Gold Exchange		114½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		114
Gold and gold coupons		113½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Gold active and higher, closing firm at 113⅞@114. Loans at 3@7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $56,000,000.

Governments higher and strong, in sympathy with gold. State bonds dull and heavy.

Money strong at 7 to 7 gold.

Stocks very active throughout the list all day, and declined rapidly under heavy sales by bears, closing at about the lowest rates, or an average fall of about 3 per cent. Rumors of complications with England, and the advance in gold, were used in hammering the market. The short interest was very greatly increased, and the decline, therefore, is unlikely to be permanent.

Sterling firm at 9⅜@9¾.

Sterling, 109¾.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	118⅝	Coupons, '67	115⅞
Coupons, '62, ex int	113⅝	Coupons, '68	116
Coupons, '64, do	113⅝	U. S. 10-40s	110⅝
Coupons, '65 do	113⅝	New 5s	111⅛
Coupons, new	115⅝	Currency 6s	116⅝

State bonds:

Missouri	95⅜	Old Virginias	48
Old Tennessees	68	Old N. Carolinas	36
New Tennessees	69	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	53		

Stocks closed:

Canton	92	St. Paul	59
W. U. Telegraph	74¾	St. Paul preferred	79
Quicksilver	41¼	Wabash	76¾
Adams Express	98	Wabash preferred	87
Wells & Fargo Ex.	85	Fort Wayne	95
American Express	73	Terre Haute	23
United States Ex.	76	Terre Haute pfd	50
Pacific Mail	73	Chicago & Alton	117
New York Central	96¾	C. & A. preferred	119
N. Y. Central scrip	91	Ohio & Mississippi	46⅝
Erie	65⅛	C., C. & C.	91
Erie preferred	83	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	118	Lake Shore	94⅝
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	36
Michigan Central	115	Illinois Central	135
Pittsburgh	92	Union Pacific	38
Northwestern	76	Cent. Pacific bonds	102⅝
Northwestern pfd	93	Union Pacific bonds	92⅞
Rock Island	111¼	D., L. & Western	107¼
New Jersey Cent	109¼		

REAL ESTATE.

INSTRUMENTS FILED FOR RECORD MONDAY, MAY 6.

CITY PROPERTY.

Third av, 325 ft n of Taylor st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated May 3; consideration, $6,500.

Burnside st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 30; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 8 of Lot 16, in Block 8, United States Bank Addition, dated May 1; consideration, $800.

Rumsey st, n e cor of Jane st, w f, 25x130 ft, dated March 28; consideration, $900.

Halsted st, near Centre st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated April 11; consideration, $1,500.

Wabash av, 160 ft south of Adams st, w f, 30x171 ft, dated April 20; consideration, $32,000.

Canalport av, near Union st, n w f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 6; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 41, in Block 62, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated May 6; consideration, $2,150.

Ada st, between Hubbard and Kinzie sts, e f, 25x93 ft, dated April 22; consideration, $500.

Maxwell st, between Blue Island av and Waller st, n f, 25 ft, dated April 17; consideration, $1,665.

Wesson st, between Elm and Hobbie sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 6; consideration, $900.

Lot 42, of e ½ Block 3, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $550.

Lot 40, in e ½ Block 3, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $550.

Lot 41, in e ½ Block 3, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $550.

Vincennes av, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 18⅔x100 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $4,750.

West Harrison st, between Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated March 27; consideration, $2,200.

Second st, between Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, [illegible] ft to alley, dated April 10; consideration, $600.

Lot 3 of Lot 4, in Block 28, of Fake's subdivision in Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated April 29; consideration, [illegible].

Lot 1 of Lot 1, in Block 2, Ellis' west addition, dated April 24; consideration, $1,800.

Twenty-sixth st, between Wallace and Sanger sts, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 4; consideration, [illegible].

Lot 26, in Block 1 of Page Bros. Blocks 15 and 16, of w ½ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Feb 26; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 40, in Block 9, McReynold's Addition, dated March 22; consideration, $500.

Lot 8, of Albin's Lot 4, in Block 2, Rockwell's Addition, dated May 2; consideration, $950.

E ½ Lot 17 in Block 4, Myrick's Second Addition, dated Feb. 2; consideration, $4,000.

Augusta st, s e corner of Paulina st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated May 2; consideration, $500.

Lot 36, in Crane's Block 6, United States Bank Addition, dated May 1; consideration, $925.

Lot 11, of n e ¼ Block 27, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated April 27; consideration, $800.

West Madison st, bet Aberdeen and Morgan sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 6; consideration, [illegible].

Park av, s w corner of Hoyne st, n f, 120 ft to alley, dated April 29; consideration, $13,200.

The premises No. 85 Wilson st, dated May 4; consideration, $4,000.

Hammond st, between Menominee and Wisconsin sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 6; consideration, $1,650.

Washington av, between Green and Halsted sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $2,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 28 to 31, in Hyde et al. Lot 1, of Assessor's n w ¼ s e ¼ Sec. 20, 40, 14, dated April 29; consideration, $4,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Butterfield st, bet Fortieth and Forty-first sts, 25 ft to alley, dated May 6; consideration, $500.

Butterfield st, bet Fortieth and Forty-first sts, 25 ft to alley, dated May 6; consideration, $500.

Lots 38 and 39, in Block 13, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 16, in Block 3, of Fawcette's s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 29; consideration, $700.

Lots 44 to 46, in Block 6, of Winston's w ½ s w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated April 20; consideration, $7,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 6.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	5,600	3,993	5,787	5,190
Wheat, bu	19,450	12,150	18,076	180,357
Corn, bu	164,200	96,410	168,338	248,606
Oats, bu	24,480	13,160	16,819	45,381
Rye, bu	1,767	327	1,480	400
Barley, bu	1,350	1,250	1,800	1,207
Grass seed, lbs	20,210	7,050	16,965	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	30,000	....	23,740	....
Cured meats, lbs	70,630	29,540	754,635	282,864
Beef, brls	10	18	30	....
Pork, brls	138	22	1,020	1,241
Lard, lbs	90,090	58,270	10,713	....
Tallow, lbs	14,330	13,193	....	....
Butter, lbs	42,350	35,625	22,383	18,109
Live hogs, No	3,610	8,646	4,873	8,677
Cattle, No	444	568	3,106	1,280
Sheep, No	431	198	....	....
Hides, lbs	58,130	99,690	126,008	87,300
Highwines, brls	143	428	516	338
Wool, lbs	52,560	48,370	43,729	221,190
Potatoes, bu	2,247	2,922	418	900
Lumber, m	7,194	2,934	1,153	2,849
Shingles, m	2,080	1,880	1,295	1,591
Lath, m	342	211	85	248
Salt, brls	5,000	3,620	711	784

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 3,127 bu wheat, 100 bu corn, 4,346 bu oats, 714 bu rye, 765 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 46 cars wheat, 195½ cars and 37,867 bu corn, 14 cars oats, 2½ cars rye. Total, (258 cars) 141,000 bu.

The produce markets in this city to-day were generally irregular and nervous, with a tendency to lower prices all round, though wheat exhibited no marked decline. The feeling has been buoyant for several days past, and now a reaction seems to have set in; how long it will be continued no one can say. The weather was warmer, which fact was accepted as an augury of better crops, and our receipts of produce were larger, which made offerings free. The grocery market was rather quiet to-day, neither the local nor the interior demands being more than fair, but, with the exception of sugars and syrups, both of which were easy, the prevalent feeling was firm. Coffees and teas have a slight upward tendency. In the market for dry goods less activity was noticeable, and the feeling developed was not as buoyant as prevailed a fortnight ago, but for staple cottons, and seasonable goods generally a fair degree of firmness was evinced. The butter market was again weak to-day, and with the single exception of choice new packed, prices favored buyers,—in some instances to the extent of 2@3c per lb. Bagging met with a moderate inquiry, and the quoted prices were firmly adhered to all around. No change of importance was noticeable in the cheese market. A steady increase in the receipts is witnessed, and the tendency of prices is unmistakably downward. Coal was not inquired for to any considerable extent, and prices are little better than nominal. Arrivals of hard coal by lake are hourly expected, and a general decline of prices seems imminent. There were two or three cargoes of soft coal on the market to-day. Fish were in demand at former rates. Domestic dried fruits were firm, with an upward tendency in apples and peaches. Hides and leather remain steady and unchanged. Hay was in active demand, but prairie being in large supply was weak and a shade lower. Timothy remains firm. The market for lumber, at the yards, was moderately active to-day, and prices were more fully sustained; the stocks of all grades are small. Building materials sold again to large extent, and the feeling developed was one of firmness. The markets for metals, nails, and naval stores remain about the same as last noted; trade being fully up to the expectations of dealers. Poultry, potatoes and eggs, sold to a fair extent at Saturday's rates. Broom corn was dull but firm; the stocks are equal to all requirements of the trade.

The harbor at Buffalo is now open; but the eastern section of the Erie Canal is still closed, though it was expected that the water would be let in to-day. It is now stated as probable that the canal will not be opened for another week, by which time there will be plenty of grain at Buffalo, awaiting the forward movement.

Highwines were dull but steady. Early, there were free sellers at 83c, with a heavy New York, and no buyers. Later, one or two orders came in, and the market closed firmer. Sales were 250 brls at 83c.

Lake freights were rather more active to-day, but again a shade easier, the business done being on the basis of 8½c on wheat, and 8c on corn, to Buffalo by sail. Corn to Port Colborne was quoted at 8½c; to Kingston at 13½c; and to Oswego at 13c. A total of eight vessels were reported chartered, which will carry out 30,000 bu wheat and 115,000 bu corn.

Provisions were decidedly weak, especially on mess pork, which was almost the only thing traded in, and declined 20c per brl without any apparent reason other than the absence of outside buyers. Offerings were not large, but there were very few buyers, and hogs were reported as tending downwards. Lard was almost unnoticed, at the inside prices of Saturday. Meats were very quiet but weak, though quotations were nominally unchanged. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash, or seller May, $12.40@12.42½; do seller June, $12.55; do seller July, $12.72½; seller August, nominal; prime mess, $11.00@11.50. Lard, cash, or seller May, $8.65; do seller June, $8.80@8.85; do seller July, $8.90. Dry salted meats at 4½@5c for shoulders; 6¾@6½c for short ribs, and 7@7½c for short clear. Boxed meats, ½@⅝c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6¾c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½@6c for shoulders; 7½@7¾c for short ribs; 8½c for clear; 11@12½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 8@8¼c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $12.50; 500 brls do seller May at $12.45; 2,250 brls do at $12.40; 500 brls do seller June at $12.65; 750 brls do at $12.62½; 1,500 brls do at $12.55; 500 brls do at $12.60; 500 brls do seller July at $12.75; 1,500 brls do at $12.72½; 300 tcs lard at $8.65; 250 tcs summer do at $8.37½; 20 pkgs country lard at $8.50; 300 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9c; 40,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 6¾c; 100 brls tallow on private terms; 8 brls do at 8¾@9c.

Flour was quiet but very firm. The demand was not urgent, but stocks are very light, and there was no pressure to sell. Prices were unchanged. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 100 brls do at $8.12½; 125 brls spring extras (Clear Grit) at $8.00; 200 brls do (Big Loaf) at $7.75; 100 brls do (Minn.) at $7.62½; 100 brls at $7.50; 100 brls do (Edgeway) at $7.40; 200 brls do at $6.50; 400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $5.50; 50 brls do at $5.00; 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,675 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $17.25 delivered; 10 tons do at $17.00 on track; 10 tons middlings at $19.75 delivered.

Wheat was irregular, averaging about the same as on Saturday, though the bulk of the sales were made at ½@1c advance. The market was strong early, under the general feeling of confidence in wheat, and a private report of 1d advance in Liverpool, with corresponding increased firmness in the views of New York holders. But it was soon reported that Milwaukee was depressed by the receipt of 15,000 bu for the day, and 60,000 bu for the week, while our own receipts were 19,000 bu. Then the market broke, as many operators reflected that the farmers have been sowing during the past two weeks, and have been too busy to send in their wheat. The recent advance was predicated upon the assumption that there is no wheat left in the country behind us; and, if it should be found that this view was erroneous, nothing can sustain present prices. However, confidence returned towards noon, and the market was again firmer, with moderate activity. Seller June opened at $1.43½, improved to $1.44½, declined to $1.42½, and advanced to $1.45½, closing strong. Seller the month sold at $1.40@1.42½; seller last half do, at $1.41@1.43½; seller July at $1.42@1.45, and seller the year at $1.22, all closing strong. Rejected was nominal at $1.22. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.42½; 5,000 bu do at $1.42¼; 14,600 bu do at $1.42; 15,000 bu do at $1.41½; 20,000 bu do at $1.41¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.41¼; 30,800 bu do at $1.41; 15,000 bu do at $1.40½; 40,000 bu do at $1.40¼; 20,000 bu do at $1.40¼; 30,000 bu do at $1.40; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.32. Total, 192,000 bu.

Corn was less active, and averaged ½c lower than on Saturday, being weak during the first half of the session, in sympathy with New York, and firm later, as buyers took hold rather freely at the established decline. The receipts were larger, and nearly equalled the shipments; hence weakness. New York was reported stronger in the last half of the session, and then our market improved, and closed firm. The demand was principally speculative, though there was a little better shipping inquiry than at the close of last week. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 43½c, fell off ½c and advanced to 44c at the close. Seller June sold at 44¾@45c; seller July at 45¾@46c, and seller August at 46½@47c, all closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 at 44c; 6,000 bu do at 43⅞c; 50,000 bu do at 43¾c; 25,000 bu do at 43⅝c; 50,000 bu do at 43½c; 5,000 bu do at 43⅜c; 1,200 bu on track at 44½c; 5,000 bu do at 44c; 1,600 bu do at 43⅝c; 11,200 bu yellow at 45½c afloat; 5,600 bu No. 2 in store afloat; 5,600 bu do at 44½c afloat; 800 bu rejected at 41c. Total, 202,600 bu.

Oats were very quiet and weak at ¼@½c decline from Saturday, with no demand whatever for cash lots, and heavy offerings for next month's delivery. Seller June opened at 37½c, fell to 36½c, and closed at 37½c. Seller the month was quoted at 34½@36c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu gilt-edged receipts at 36½c; 1,800 bu do at 36½c; 10,000 bu fresh receipts at 36c; 5,000 bu regular at 35½c; 600 bu rejected at 33c. Total, 18,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and 2c lower, with few buyers, and several anxious to sell. Sales were 800 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 79c; and 800 bu do regular at 78c.

Barley was quiet and unchanged. No. 2, seller the month was quotable at 55c, and regular cash at 56c. Sales were 1,200 bu No. 2 (Northwestern) at 56c; 1,600 bu do at 56c; 400 bu by sample at 85c; 400 bu do at 74c. Total 3,800 bu.

The exports of wheat from New York last week were 215,000 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

The shipments from lake ports by lake since the opening of navigation, 170,455 bu of wheat; 1,422,635 bu of corn; 121,310 bu of oats, and 10,220 bu of barley.

The stock of grain and flour here is being diminished, as the outgo exceeds the rail deliveries.

Imports of wheat at Marseilles are insignificant; the market was in a state of calm; the wheat was firmly held. The upward movement in prices in Great Britain, with cold rains and low temperature, had caused an improvement in the breadstuffs market in Paris. Thirty-four ships were reported to have passed the Dardanelles previous to the 19th of April, including 12 for the United Kingdom, and 22 for Marseilles. The French Provincial markets, though in a state of calm, follow the markets of Paris and Marseilles.

The weather in France has been favorable on the whole for agricultural operations. The condition of the growing crops has been quite uniformly satisfactory, there being few complaints.

Navigation at Taganrog, a port of the Azov, opened on the 1st of April. Few vessels had arrived, and few were expected, as supplies were limited. Thirty ships had arrived at this port, against 860 same time in 1871.

There was in the French Provincial markets a tendency to improved values. At Bordeaux prices were exceptionally firm, as the stock of wheat had been diminished from 135,800 quintals to 75,100 quintals.

There were on the 20th ult., in transit for the United Kingdom, exclusive of sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic ports, and the steamer shipments from America, 130 cargoes of wheat and 20 cargoes of maize, against 136 cargoes of wheat and 28 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1871, and against 146 cargoes of wheat and 24 cargoes of maize at the corresponding date in 1870. The shipments from Odessa, from April 1 to 19, were 22 cargoes of wheat for the United Kingdom.

The imports into London for the week ending April 15 were: Wheat, 11,205 qrs; maize, 5,504 qrs; barley, 5,974 qrs; rye, 390 qrs; oats, 41,692 qrs; peas, 1,340 qrs; beans, 903 qrs; flour, 1,280 sacks.

The imports into Liverpool for the week ending the 15th ult. were: Wheat, 41,933 qrs; corn, 24,354 qrs; barley, 734 qrs; beans, 1,615 qrs; peas, 119 qrs; flour, 972 brls and 14,956 sacks.

Advices from Taganrog, a port of the Azov Sea, under date of 29th March, state that the stocks of cereals (nearly all wheat) in granary in Azov Sea ports, last spring, aggregated 3,500,000 chetwerts, or nearly 21,000,000 bu. The stock this spring is placed at 1,000,000 chetwerts, or about 6,000,000 bushels. The stock is distributed as follows: 350,000 quintals at Taganrog; 350,000 quintals at Rostoff; 325,000 quintals at other ports, which makes a total of 1,025,000 quintals, against 3,500,000 quintals in 1871.

In Hungary supplies remain small, with no important prospect of the export of wheat. Prices in Spain are too dear for export to Great Britain.

The net imports of wheat into the United Kingdom from the 1st of September, 1871, to the 6th of April, 1872, have been 1,500,000 qrs in excess of the imports for the corresponding period in 1870-71, while the diminished deliveries of home grown wheat have fully balanced the increase in the imports.

The average imports into the United Kingdom during April, May, and June, for the three years ending with 1871, have been 1,380,000 qrs. of wheat, equal to 11,040,000 bu. There are now on passage about 1,000,000 bu; the shipments from all exporting countries were at latest advices unprecedentedly small.

The approximate supply of wheat (flour included) for the week ending April 13, 1872, comprising the farmers' deliveries of home grown, in the Kingdom, plus the imports of foreign, minus the exports, was equal to about 335,535 qrs., against an approximately estimated consumption of 400,000 qrs.

The farmers' deliveries of home grown wheat in the 150 towns in England and Wales, for the week ending April 13, 1872, were 46,536 quarters, at an average price of 53s 6d, against 66,115 quarters for the corresponding week in 1871, at an average price of 57s 6d, and against an average of the corresponding weeks of the last five years of 63,923 quarters, at an average price of 54s 11d per quarter.

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, frozen in on the New York canals, and in transit by rail April 27, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	1,224,136	181,755	1,205,312	24,342
Albany	21,000	17,000	143,600	10,000
Buffalo	210,010	20,100	374,900	27,593
*Chicago	1,224,237	4,868,370	680,945	231,841
Milwaukee	1,159,000	736,901	297,236	99,929
*Duluth	75,000			
Toledo, April 13	313,453	971,733	221,114	31,566
Detroit, April 13	153,151	46,059	156,947	7,713
*Oswego	600,000			168,000
St. Louis	148,622	484,819	103,203	12,561
Boston	3,175	218,438	104,941	5,332
Toronto, April 15	366,590	1,100	50,746	55,874
Montreal, April 15	153,957	141,262	72,676	10,000
*Philadelphia	140,000	125,000	110,000	10,000
*Baltimore	45,000	240,000	35,000	
Rail shipments	134,921	427,832	187,852	32,328
Lake shipments	170,455	1,422,635	124,310	10,220
†Amount afloat on N. Y. canals	1,118,208	1,033,212	653,075	393,054
Total	7,280,804	10,777,246	4,498,308	1,137,358
Total April 20, '72	7,966,269	11,596,524	4,893,274	1,272,929
Total April 13, '72	8,349,218	11,715,480	4,590,720	1,482,211
Total April 6, '72	8,632,866	11,253,813	5,218,686	1,580,166
Total March 30, '72	8,945,160	10,699,149	5,148,174	1,521,176
Total March 23, '72	9,273,118	11,422,247	5,371,080	1,517,984
Total March 16, '72	9,460,636	11,918,884	5,576,908	1,794,[illegible]
Total April 22, '71	6,996,680	4,000,646	2,017,204	414,488

*Estimated. Chicago includes amount afloat.

†Of the amount frozen in on New York canals last fall probably some portion has been disposed of during the winter, but how much is not known.

Eastward movement of flour and grain from Lake Ports, and the distribution of the shipments by Lake for the week ending April 27, 1872:

To	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Bar. bu.	Rye bu.
Buffalo	....	49000	1110565	113676	....	....
Oswego	....	75794	128116	....	....	....
Dunkirk	....	....	7275	....	....	....
Pt Colborne	....	....	20380	....	....	....
Ogdensburgh	2350	12857	14620	....	....	....
Cleveland	....	27284	8176	....	....	....
Erie	....	....	16728	....	....	....
[illegible]	....	....	2350	....	....	....
Cheboygan	....	....	....	7720	....	....
Port Huron	....	5600	25071	....	....	....
Windsor	....	....	2450	....	....	....
Walkerville	....	....	7300	....	2500	....
Kingston	....	....	70780	....	....	....
Other ports	210	....	2380	....	....	....
By railroad	75646	131921	227832	467843	32328	14927
Total	78206	305576	1650467	589173	42548	14927
Cor. week, '71	117532	1670204	877253	231908	20367	26441
Cor. week, '70	108240	1452877	949280	388530	24109	8363
Cor. week, '69	60033	560784	800761	142806	17806	11572
Cor. week, '68	108649	1056823	1094410	320920	5252	26888

Kercheval & Son, of St. Louis, says: The export tables, as made up to the 20th of April, from the 1st of last November, show an export equal to the meat of fully 1,500,000 hogs, and the lard of 4,000,000, which is 250 per cent greater in lard, and near 400 per cent in meats, than for the corresponding periods of last season, and fully 600 per cent greater in both lard and meats, than for the corresponding periods in the season preceding. Such an increase in exports speaks volumes to the trade, and when taken in connection with the facts that exports are being renewed as actively as at any previous period of the season, and there is not only a large increase in domestic consumption, but a heavy drain from California, Oregon and Canada, whilst no one of the distributing points, in either Europe or America, save possibly Cincinnati, has its usual supply, that summer hogs are arriving slowly, that cattle and sheep are dear, and provisions cheaper than any other food, animal or vegetable, it must be apparent, to even the most casual observer, that their consumption will increase and their price go up, particularly as compared with other food, they would still be cheap, if advanced 25 per cent. As yet, the trades run upon the better grades, sides and hams, to the apparent neglect of shoulders and barrelled pork, for the reason when prices, are low, less than other food, parties take the best, but when they are dear, then the masses—those who feed themselves the longest time for the least money—take the cheapest, sometimes running so heavily upon the cheapest, that from exhaustion its price unnaturally advances, as last fall, when shoulders were actually worth more per pound than clear rib sides, or as frequently happens, clear ribs are taken in preference to clear, and dry salted meats to smoked. In exemplification, the difference in price between dry salted meats and bacon, is not equal to the cost of smoking and packing, a fact which is the subject of no little comment. The general tone of other markets, New Orleans excepted, has been favorable to holders, and yet they have not been free from occasional tremulousness, particularly at the close of the past month, and the opening of the present, when it was feared that the deliveries on "options" would be so large, and forced sales so numerous, that the market would, as is usual at such periods, be temporarily broken down; that more than mere tremor was perceptible, is evidence of confidence, based upon the strength of the trade.

The New York *World* says:

The general tenor of the reports of the Agricultural Department at Washington in regard to the coming crops has been much more discouraging than the facts would warrant. The winter has been long and severe, and products of all kinds have suffered accordingly; but there have been a number of compensating agencies which render it probable that the crops which have suffered the most will return at least an average yield. The reports here given have been gathered together with much care from the local authorities of the districts where the several products are grown, and are therefore more reliable than the reports of the Agricultural Department.

WHEAT.

A month ago the prospect of an at all adequate crop of winter wheat seemed very unlikely, and farmers everywhere expected to be obliged to rely wholly on the spring crop. April showers have, however, done much to repair the damage caused by the blustering cold of March; and, combined with the warm weather of the past two weeks, have so changed the appearance of things cheering reports are now coming from all parts of the country. In our own State, notwithstanding the long continuance of cold weather, wheat is looking better than the most sanguine expected; and according to present indications the coming crop, taken as a whole, promises to be quite as heavy as that of last year. In Pennsylvania, owing to the ravages of the fly and the dryness of the spring, wheat, in many counties, will be an entire failure. In some places but five bushels to the acre is expected. Butler County, however, will yield an average crop, as will counties in her vicinity. In Virginia recent rains have given new life to the failing crop, and the yield will probably be as large as usual. Maryland wheat, although thin, promises well; but the Delaware crop is almost entirely a failure, from lack of weather protection. In West Virginia, although there was more sown than usual, owing to its being carelessly done, the crop will be barely an average. In the Carolinas there will be a large yield. The North Carolina crop is universally promising, and that of South Carolina is in fine condition. In Georgia, wheat has suffered much from cold weather and rust, but is fast recovering. There are no fears of a failure in any part of the State, and in North Georgia the crop promises to be one of the best ever harvested. As there has been a much greater breadth of land sown than usual, the yield cannot but be a large one. Alabama has also devoted a large area to wheat, and the grain has weathered the winter and is doing finely. The Mississippi crop is reported a failure, and neither Texas nor Arkansas will make much of a show. To counterbalance this, the crop in Tennessee, especially in the eastern part of the State, will be very large, as it will also in Kentucky. In both these States, and in Indiana and Southern Illinois, an increased area was devoted to wheat, and present appearances indicate that the crop will be increased in proportion. In Indiana and Illinois the yield will be very abundant. Ohio is expected to yield a much larger crop than last year. Earlier in the season there were fears of a failure in Missouri, but they now appear to have been groundless, and the crop will undoubtedly be an average one. The wheat crop of Minnesota and Western Wisconsin is in good condition, and promises better than it usually does at this season of the year. The Kansas crop was greatly injured by the winter, but is coming out better than expected. The California crop will be very large. A larger area has been sown than ever before, and the prospect of a large crop was never better. After a careful survey of the situation the conclusion is manifest that, although there may be entire failures in some States and but thin crops in others, the prospects, taking the country as a whole, of at least an average crop are very favorable.

CORN, OATS, BARLEY, AND RYE.

The corn crop throughout the Southern States promises to be a large one. In some sections replanting will be necessary, but the crop already in the ground is coming up well. The probabilities of a good corn crop on the Pacific coast are better than usual. In all the oat-growing States our information is to the effect that there will be an increased production. In some parts of Georgia barley and rye have headed out and are looking finely. In California oats and barley are rapidly maturing and will yield abundantly. In some counties a yield of fifty bushels of barley to the acre is expected. The Ohio oat crop, although badly damaged by the late unusually heavy and protracted rains, may yet prove a paying yield, while the barley and rye have recovered from the winter freeze and will make good returns. In other barley and rye growing States the indications are favorable for good crops of both these cereals, and any anxiety that may be felt on the score of their scarcity should be given up at once.

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was a fair demand for wheat and corn, nothing else being wanted. Provisions were dull and active. Wheat was strong and 1c higher. Corn steady. Oats dull and inactive. Sales at the call were as follows: 5,000 bu wheat at $1.43½; 20,000 bu do, seller June, at $1.46; 60,000 bu do at $1.46½; 15,000 bu do at $1.46¼; 30,000 bu do, seller July, at $1.46; 35,000 bu do, seller the year, at $1.23; 5,000 bu corn at 44c; 5,000 bu do, seller last half, at 44½c; 55,000 bu do, seller June, at 45c; 35,000 bu do, seller July, at 46c; 15,000 bu do at 46½c.

LATEST.

The following were the closing prices on the call, at 2:30 o'clock:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash	....	$12.50
Mess pork, seller May	....	12.50
Mess pork, seller June	12.52½	12.60
Mess pork, seller July	12.72½	12.77½
Mess pork, seller August	12.75	....
Lard, cash	8.50	8.67½
Lard, seller May	8.50	8.67½
Lard, seller June	....	8.87½
Lard, seller July	....	8.90
Wheat, cash	....	1.44
Wheat, seller June	1.46	1.46½
Wheat, seller July	1.46	....
Wheat, seller the year	1.23	1.23½
Corn, cash	43½	44
Corn, seller last half	44½	44½
Corn, seller June	45	45½
Corn, seller July	46	46½
Corn, seller August	47	47½
Oats, cash	....	36½
Oats, seller June	37½	37½
Oats, seller July	37½	....

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 6.

BUTTER—Roll butter is now virtually out of the market, and we drop quotations. Good to choice packed continues in good demand, but the warmer weather, together with the increasing receipts, cause an easier feeling, and prices are tending lower. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Strictly choice dairy, packed, at 26@28c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as for the past fortnight or more. A steady fair business is doing at the annexed quotations: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand was active, and quotations were firm, as follows: Stucco, $2.75; New York stucco, casting $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₱ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead 10c. Bar iron, 5@5c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4½@5½c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12½@15.

BROOM CORN—Following are the prices now current: Common at $70.00@80.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stock, $80.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@150.00.

BEANS—We quote the market dull at unchanged quotations: $2.25@2.50 for fair to choice medium, and $2.50@2.70 do for navy.

CHEESE—In the cheese market there were no noticeable changes. Old cheese, of marketable quality, is now out of the market, and we no longer quote. New is arriving with considerable freedom, but the quality is generally poor, as is invariably the case this early in the season. Prices range as follows: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, new, 13@14c; Western factory, new, 12@14c.

COAL—Little or nothing was doing in this market, and quotations are simply nominal. Two or three cargoes of bituminous coal were on the market this morning, but of anthracite coal there have been no arrivals as yet. The market may be quoted weak as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $13.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $11.00@11.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—No changes were reported in the market for goods coming under this head. A steady active business is doing, and prices are firm for everything in the list. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.25@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	3.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.20@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	3.20
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25
Peas, 2 lb	2.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.10
Lobster, 1 lb	2.15
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—The market was again quiet but firm at the annexed quotations: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard, tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.05; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—A good demand existed for eggs, at 12@12½c per doz. The supply was fair.

FISH—Trade was again reported fairly active to-day, and the market ruled steady at former rates, the following being the prices current: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, 1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.40@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—The condition of this market was unchanged in any essential particular. Business was active, especially in domestics, and full former prices were being realized. We repeat our quotations as follows: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 10@12½c; French do, 14½@15c; raisins, $3.20@3.30; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 37@38c; pitted cherries, 37@38c; peaches, pared, 22@28c; peaches halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; do Michigan, 11½@12c.

GREEN FRUITS—Under this head there was no change to note, except that there was slightly increased activity in the demand for oranges and lemons. Other fruits were quiet and little more than nominal. We quote: Apples, $3.50@5.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Messini, ₱ box, $5.50@5.75; do Palermo, $5.00@5.25.

GROCERIES—Coffees were firm, with something of an advancing tendency. Syrups and sugars were easy. Rice, soaps, spices, and other goods in the list were firm at former quotations. The general market was only fair active. We quote:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 23½@23c; good at 22@23c; Singapore at 24@24½c; Costa Rica at 24@24½c; Maracaibo at 24@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon at 7½@8c; Carolina at 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11¾@12c; A, No. 2, at 11½@11¾c; B at 11¼@11½; XC, at 11⅛@11⅝c; C, at 11½@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11½c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.26@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lily, 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4½c; palm at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—Prairie hay is in large supply, and, although the demand is quite active, the market is weak. Timothy scarce and continues firm. We quote: Timothy, beater pressed, $18.50@20.00; do loose pressed, $16.50@18.50; prairie pressed, $10.50@12.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain firm, under a good demand, at unchanged prices, the following being freely paid for all prime offerings: Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8c; scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade to-day was only fairly active, yet dealers were firmer in their views at former quotations:

Horse-shoe iron		6 5-10@7c
Bar iron	5	@ 5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10	@ 5 9-10 rates
Light band	6	@ 6 3-10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10	@ 6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10	@ 5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5	@ 5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10	@ 5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron		6¼ rates
Norway nail rods	8½	@ 9 rates
German plow steel	10½	@13 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10	@12 rates

LEATHER—In this market a liberal movement was witnessed, and the prices given below were thoroughly sustained all around:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@	43
Kip, ₱ lb	60@	1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	26@	29
City upper, No 2, ₱ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	23@	26
Collar, ₱ ft	21@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	36@	37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@	33
"B A" sole	31@	32

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@	1.45
Kip, No 1, medium	80@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@	2.
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The leading articles continue in good demand, and prices remain firm at the annexed range:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 50c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 43c; tin'd copper, 46c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—Were fairly active, with sales upon the basis of $5.75 rates. The stocks are small. We quote: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.75; 8d, per keg, $6.00; 6d, per keg, $6.25; 4d, per keg, $6.50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d, per keg, $9.50; bine 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—The market to-day was dull at the following range of prices:

Manila rope, ₱ lb	$ 19 @	21
Sisal ropes, ₱ lb	17 @	18
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	22 @	28
Marline, ₱ lb	22½@	23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	@	18
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00	@6.50
Pitch, ₱ brl	7.00	@7.50
Tar, ₱ brl	5.50	@6.00

OILS—Turpentine was again weak, and an early decline is anticipated. Carbon, lard, whale, and other descriptions were quoted steady. There was an active demand at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 22½@23c; extra winter lard oil, 83c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.20; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.60; do strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 76c.

PAINTS AND COLORS—A brisk trade was doing in this line of goods, and the firmness that has characterized the market for some time past is still prevalent. We quote:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ @12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad Colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	3.00
English Ven red	@4.00
English orange mineral	15.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.50
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4½
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—We note a reduction of 25c per doz on live chickens; pigeons were unchanged: Pigeons, 80c@$1.00 per dozen; live chickens, $4.00@4.50 per dozen.

POTATOES—Trade was quiet and prices were nominally unchanged: 75@80c for good Western, and 85@90c for good straight Ohio peachblows.

SALT—The market was active and prices ruled firm at the following range: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

SEEDS—To-day the market was rather quiet, yet quotations were firm and nominally unchanged: Clover at $5.15@5.80 for good to prime, and $6.00@6.50 for mammoth. Millet at $1.25@1.50, and Hungarian at $1.35@1.50. Timothy at $2.15@2.30 for fair to good; $2.50@2.60 for prime.

TEAS—The demand was only fair to-day, and the following quotations were unchanged: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@63c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@90c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains firm at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@60c.

WOOD—The wood market was weak and unsettled, without actual decline. We make no change in our quotations as follows: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market for this staple exhibited a fair degree of activity, but prices rather favored buyers. We quote as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@68c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	36@45c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	45@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	62@73c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 5@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 6.

CATTLE—The receipts, since Saturday last, have been unusually light, reaching only about 1,350 head, but there were several hundred stale cattle in the yards, so that the supply after all assumed liberal proportions, and proved quite sufficient to satisfy all demands. There was about the usual attendance of buyers, and, although there was nothing approaching urgency in the demand from any source, the more encouraging tone of advices from the East, and the light receipts, induced a firmer feeling all around. The market opened very quiet, but toward noon the demand improved and the aggregate of sales made a very fair showing. Shippers, city butchers, and feeders were engaged, but the last named did not operate to any considerable extent. The range of prices was $3.00@6.50 for inferior, to $6.25 for strictly choice, but sales at these figures were few, most of the transfers being within the range of $4.75@5.75. Some of the best droves were forwarded East in first hands. The market closed firm with but few droves unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year-old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.90@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Interior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.25

HOGS—Since Saturday about 7,500 hogs have arrived. The supply was in excess of the demand, which, owing to unfavorable advices from the East, was light, and prices were weak and unsettled in consequence. Buyers—of whom there was a tolerably full attendance—seemed disposed to await further advices before investing, and only a small proportion of the offerings found purchasers. Prices were without quotable change, though somewhat easier. Sales were reported at $3.75@4.00 for inferior to common mixed lots; at $4.05@4.10 for medium, and at $4.15@4.20 for good to really choice. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
62	219	$4 05	65	189	$4 05	67	225	$4 00
107	224	4 05	65	179	4.05	66	241	4 00
58	186	4.05	68	196	4.00	173	252	4 00
118	200	4.05	53	248	4.00	88	190	4 10
66	214	4.05	111	203	4.10	64	186	4.05
51	167	4.05	65	191	4.10	109	250	4 10
51	186	3.75	53	240	4.00	88	211	4.15
45	234	4.00	100	267	4.00	177	212	4.05
62	180	4.00						

SHEEP—Received since Saturday, 600 head. No change was visible in this market. The supply was light, and with a fair demand to meet sellers had no difficulty in clearing the pens at full last week's prices. We quote common wool sheep at $5.75@6.25; medium at $6.50@6.75, and good to choice at $7.00@7.75.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 6.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the forty-eight hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts	Shipments.
Lumber, feet m	7,194	1,153
Shingles, m	2,080	1,295
Lath, pieces m	342	85

CARGOES—A good demand existed for cargoes to-day, and prices were nominally unchanged. A sawed shingles and lath were held firmly at previous quotations. At the close, quite a number of cargoes were left unsold:

The following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee	$3.00 ₱ M.
Ludington	2.50 "
Pentwater	2.50 "
Muskegon	2.25 "
White Hall	2.50 "
Grand River	2.25 "

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—Wood	$3.00 ₱ cord.
Railroad Ties	10c.
Two Rivers—Lumber	2.50 ₱ M.
Ahnepee—Wood	2.75 ₱ cord.
Ahnepee—Railroad Ties	9c.
Ahnepee—Cedar Posts	4½@5½c
Ahnepee—Shingles	25c ₱ M.

Sales were as follows:

Cargo schr Sea Gem, from Manistee, 25 m feet long timber, and 80 m feet joist and scantling at $14.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Eliza Day, from Muskegon, 130 m feet common mixed, at $15.10. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo C. L. Johnston, from Manistee, 113 m feet timber and 3 inch joists at $16.00; balance cargo joist scantling at $15.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Octavia, from Ludington, 120 m ft joist and scantling at $14.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Jones from Muskegon, 115 m ft common mixed at $14.50. Sold by J. Fraser.

Cargo schr Fanny and Floy from Grand Haven, 80 m ft boards and piece stuff at $14.50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo barge Wolverine, from Grand Haven, 160 m ft common mixed at $14.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Gem, from Grand Haven, 80 m ft common mixed at $14.50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Beloit, from White Lake, 100 m ft mixed lumber at $14.50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Harmonia, from White Lake, 65 m common mixed at $14.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr J. A. Holmes, from Manistee, 45 m ft timber and 3-inch joist at $20.00; 85 ft joists and scantling at $14.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Speed, from Ludington, 90 m ft joist and scantling at $14.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade continues active at former quotations, which are as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@26.00
Common boards	19.00@20.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc, 16 feet and under	19.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@20.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	20.00@27.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.50
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@25.00
Lath	4.00@4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	35.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

We still quote as follows:

A or star shingles	$3.25@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—11:15 p. m.—Flour, 27@28s. Winter wheat, 11s 10d; spring, 11s 2d@11s 6d; white, 12s 1d@12s 4d. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 41s.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, May 6—5 p. m.—Consols money, 93⅝; accommodations, 93@93⅜; bonds, '62, 89⅝; '65, 91½; '67, 89⅝; 10-40s, 89½.

FRANKFORT, May 6.—Bonds of 1862, 96½.

PARIS, May 6.—Rentes, 54f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—Evening.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 11d; Orleans, 11¼@11½d; sales 8,000; special and extra, 2,000. Red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Flour, 27@28s. Corn, 28s 6d. Cheese, 61s. Cumberland middles, 29s 6d; short ribs, 34s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Total number of beeves for the week ending to-day, 8,100; last week, 8,900; on sale to-day, 140 cars at Communipaw, 131 at Hundredth street, and 10 at Weehawken, making 4,500. Weather good, and market quick and strong, all selling early; quality below last week, and still average about ½c higher. Some droves sold ½c better; Texan, 11@11½c; fair Illinois, 12@12½c; good, 13c, and choice, 13½c—average, 12½c; 6 cars Illinois, 7½ cwt at 12½c; 5 cars Ohio stillers, 7, cwt at $12.50; 5 cars Texan, 6½ cwt at 11c; 2 cars Ohio still-fed bulls, 1,450 lbs at 5½c; 6 cars Illinois, 7½ cwt at 13c.

Sheep—Total receipts, 13,400; for to-day, 4,800. Market good, and prices better for fat stock. Most sheep are shorn, and sell at 7@7½c; some poor at 6½c; a few wool sheep at 8½@10c; lambs, 15@18c; 2 cars Ohio sheared sheep, av 106 lbs, at 7½c; 2 cars, av 90 lbs, at 7c; 1 car Illinois wool, av 90 lbs, at 9½c.

Hogs—Receipts for the week, 30,000, against 33,500 the previous week; for to-day, 107 cars. Trade dull and prices weak. Most sales of dressed at 6c, a few heavy at 5½c, and light pigs at 5½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The dry goods market is quiet and steady. Pittsfield A brown sheetings are reduced to 13c, as are Agawam F do. Prints steady; printed calicoes in limited demand at 11½@12c for best makes. Heavy brown sheetings, such as Atlantic A, Appleton A, and Indian Head, are steady at 15c; Adriatic, 14½c; Nevada A, 12½c; Waterford A, 14c, and B, 12½c. Arkwright water-twist bleached muslins, 19c; Bay Mills, 18c; Blackstone River, 18½c; Ballou & Son, 14½c; Masonville do, 18½c; Flower of the Mill 20c; Gem of the Spindle, 16c; Lonsdale muslins 18c; Pequot 5-4 bleached sheetings, 25c; do 6-4 do 35c; do 8-4 do, 46c; do 9-4 do, 50c; do 10-4 do, 55c; Amoskeag A ticking, 25c; B, 22c; C, 20c; D, 18c; Arapa do, 18½c; Blackstone River, 13½c; Hamilton regular, 22c; Lewiston A, 25c; Kellyville Z, 11c; do E, 12½c; do F, 13½c; do D, 14c; do, C, 15c; do B, 16c; do A B, 17c; do X, 18½c; Amoskeag stripes, 19@20c; Lewiston A, 19@20c; Jewett City, 12½c@13½c; Pittsfield, 8½c; and Eagle do, 10½c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Beeves dull this week market favors buyers; sales 1,900 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 7½@8½c; fair to good 6½@7c; common, 4½@6c per lb.

Sheep in fair [illegible] sales, 13,000 at 8@10c per lb.

Hogs dull; rather stronger; sales 671 at $6.25@6.50 per cwt.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, held firmly; XX spring, $6.40@7.50. Wheat active and higher; No. 1, $1.49; No. 2, $1.41½. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 36c. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2, 43½@44c. Rye higher; No. 1, 77½c. Barley dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c. Oswego, 14c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $12.50. Lard, 8½c. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; short ribs, 6½c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 6.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher; receipts, 9,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.70@7.00; common to good, $7.20@9.60; good to choice, $7.45@8.45; white wheat Western extra, $8.50@9.70; extra Ohio, $7.60@9.50; extra St. Louis, $8.25@12.50. Rye flour firm; $4.50@5.75. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher; no receipts, No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.65@1.66; Northwestern club, $1.67; winter red Western, $1.86@1.88; choice amber Michigan, $1.95. Rye quiet; Western, 95c. Barley dull; western, 80c. Malt unchanged. Corn active; receipts, 57,000 bu; mixed Western, 75@76c; yellow, 75@76½c; old Western mixed, 74½. Oats firmer; receipts, 12,000 bu; Western, 52½@54½c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 16@16½c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee more active. Rio in bond, 14@16½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8½@8¾c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 62@68c. Rice quiet at 8½@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½@13½c; refined, 23c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 57@58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; mess, $13.75; prime mess, $13.25. Beef unchanged; long clear, 8c. Cut meats quiet; hams, 9½@10½c; shoulders, 5½@6½c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅞@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Firm; new, 29@33c.

CHEESE—Dull; 13@17c.

WHISKEY—More active at 87½@88c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Little doing; prices firm. Wheat—Sales 2,500 bu No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1.55. Corn very scarce.

Two propellers are in sight, bound for Buffalo. Several propellers left for the Upper Lakes this morning.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; $1.90 bid for No. 1 red winter; No. 2 held at $1.80. Corn quiet; held at 57c. Oats high, at 45c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but firmer; 19@19½c for car lots; 20@21c for trade lots.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat active and higher; extra, $2.01; No. 1, $1.96; amber, $1.84½c. Corn steady at 54c. Oats in good demand at 44½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and held firmly; for best brands XXX, $6.00@8.85. Wheat, spring higher; sample lots; soft No. 2 Chicago, $1.60@1.52½; do No. 3 fall, $2.00. Corn firm; No. 2, 46½@47c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley nothing done. Rye higher; No. 2, 85c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 84c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $12.25 delivered. Bacon easier; shoulders, 5½@6c; clear rib, 7½@7½c; outside on orders; sugar cured hams, 11½@12½c. Lard quiet; refined keg, 9½@9½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.60@4.25.

CATTLE—Steady at 3½@6½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; $8.00@9.50. Wheat firm; amber, $2.00@2.05; white, $2.00@2.10. Rye, State and Western, $1.00. Corn quiet; yellow, 69c; mixed Western, 68@69c. Oats dull.

WHISKEY—Firm; 90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; Western extra, $8.00@9.50. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn scarce. Oats steady; Western 51@55c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Pork, $14.00. Bulk shoulders, 5@5½c; sides 6½c; clear rib, 7@7½c. Bacon unchanged.

WHISKEY—88½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher; $8.75@9.00. Wheat in good demand; No. 2 red winter, $1.98. Corn firm at 49c. Rye firm at 94@96c. Oats steady at 42@45c.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; regular, $13.00; city, $14.00. Lard—Steam, 8½@8½c; kettle, 9@9½c. Bulk meats quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 4½@4½c; sides, 6½, 6½@6½c. Bacon quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 5½c; sides, 7½@7½c.

HOGS—Dull at $4.00@4.25; receipts, 1,100.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower; 82c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—TOBACCO—Active and unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; middling, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.50@7.75. Corn active; sales, 6,000 bu; mixed and white, delivered, 59@60c. Other grains unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and lower. Round lots mess pork offered at $12.75. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½@7½c; clear, 7½c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6½c, loose. Sugar-cured hams firm at 11½@12c. Lard, 9@10c. Orders filled ½c higher on above quotations.

WHISKEY—Sales at 88c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat opened 7c higher, and closed a shade easier; No. 1 white Michigan, $2.00; amber Michigan, $1.91; No. 2 red, $1.86@1.87. Corn steady; high mixed, 52c; low mixed, 51½c. Oats quiet and a shade better; No. 2, 42c; Michigan, 44½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; 8c to Oswego; 8½c, sail, to Kingston.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard unchanged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............May 6.

Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, 116 m lumber.
Schr J. F. Card, Cleveland, 460 tons coal.
Schr Fannie and Floy, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr Boaz, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Moselle, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Harvest Home, Cleveland, 563 tons coal.
Schr J. Herrington, Vermillion, O., 550 cds limestone.
Schr Middlesex, Cleveland, 463 tons coal.
Schr Beloit, White Lake, 100 m lumber.
Schr Advance, Manistee, 125 m [illegible]
Schr Ocie, [illegible], 125 m brick.
Scow L. Painter, South Haven, 77 m lumber.
Scow Evergreen, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Scow Sabina, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Scow Hirondelle, Saugatuck, 35 cds wood.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pipes' Pier, 100 cds wood.
Scow Lilly Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Scow Laurel, White Lake, 65 m lumber.
Scow Annie Tomine, Ludington, 125 m pine lumber.
Scow Sea Star, Saugatuck, 85 m lumber.
Scow Harmonia, White Lake, 60 m lumber.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, Mich., 100 m lumber, 6 m lath.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 120 m lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 108 m lumber.
Schr Goshawk, Cleveland, 500 tons block stone.
Schr Hippogriff, Cleveland, 591 tons coal.
Schr Athenian, Cleveland, 475 tons coal.
Schr Southwest, Erie, 531 tons coal.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Pentwater, 95 m lumber.
Schr Prince Alfred, Buffalo, 1,050 tons coal.
Schr Gem, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr Alva Bradley, Cleveland, 961 tons coal and sundries.
Schr W. Grandy, Erie, 700 tons coal.
Schr Lavinda, Ludington, 120 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 8 m posts.
Brig Standard, Bay City, 3,048 brls salt.
Brig Commerce, Menominee, 260 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Scow Trio, Saugatuck, 58 cds slabs.
Scow Granville, White Lake, 70 cds wood.
Scow M. Dixon, White Lake, 66 m lumber, 68 m shingles.
Scow Mermaid, Saugatuck, 55 m lumber.
Scow Magdalena, White Lake, 55 cds wood.
Scow Three Bells, Saugatuck, 50 m lumber.
Scow Granger, St Paul's Pier, 72 m lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 17 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Hilton, Ludwig's Pier, 100 m lumber.
Schr Abigail, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber.
Schr Coral, Duck Lake, 60 m lumber, 175 m lath, 10 m lath.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr Cornelia, Portage Bay, 11,900 cedar posts.
Schr W. H. Willard, Muskegon, 105 m lumber.
Schr Torrey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Elva, Windmill Pier, 50 cds wood.
Schr C. Nicholson, Ludington, 120 m lumber.
Schr Dan Newhall, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 3 m lath.
Schr Lookout, Muskegon, 190 m lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Grand Haven, 195 m lumber.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 2 m lath.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Harriet Ann, White Lake, 150 telegraph poles 3 m fence posts.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 110 m lumber, 3 m posts.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Muskegon, 80 cds slabs.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Gazelle, Manistee, 95 m lumber.
Schr Waucoka, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Mason's Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr G. R. Roberts, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Two Creeks, 3,000 railroad ties.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Experiment, Port Washington, 36,000 brick.
Brig Gladiator, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Scow M. Hannah, South Haven, 60 m lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 19 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Depere, 440 m shingles, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 14 pkgs fish, 100 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 20 pkgs fish, 60 m lumber, and sundries.
Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Steamship Raleigh, Erie, 1,000 tons railroad iron.
Schr Atmosphere, Oswego, 860 tons railroad iron.
Schr Jesse Phillips, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Tuscola, White Lake, 150 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 85 m lumber.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, 75 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 40 m lumber, 1,000 m shingles.
Schr White Squall, Green Bay, 720 m shingles, 320 tons pig-iron.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Scow Hattie Church, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Scow A. Frederick, Saugatuck, 45 cds wood, 10 cds slabs.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 388 pkgs fish, 6 green hides, 3 dry hides, and sundries.
Prop City of Madison, Escanaba, 356 gross tons pig-iron.
Prop Scotia, Kingston, 237 tons pig-iron, 73 tons railroad iron.
Schr J. Hibbard, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr J. A. Travis, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr Speed, Ludington, 11 m pine lumber.
Schr J. P. Ward, Muskegon, 68 m lumber, 108 m lath.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 60 m lumber.
Schr C. C. Butts, Pentwater, 80 m lumber, 200 m shingles.

CLEARED............May 6.

Scow M. Hannah, South Haven, 23 brls lime.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 20 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 235 dry hides, and sundries.
Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, 2 brls hams, 30 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 100 bu corn, 50 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop Potomac, Collingwood, 13,793 bu corn.
Prop J. F. Joy, Buffalo, 36,040 bu corn.
Prop Souvenir, Pentwater, sundries.
Prop William Smith, South Haven, 25 brls flour.
Prop C. Raab, Kingston, 13,246 bu corn.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 8 brls salt.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 21 brls pork, 20 bu timothy seed, and sundries.
Prop Hilton, Ludwig's Pier, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 400 bu oats, 15 brls tallow, and sundries.
Schr Coral, Duck Lake, sundries.
Schr Jas. R. Bentley, Buffalo, 36,000 bu corn.
Schr Kate Lyons, Buffalo, 700 fire brick, and sundries.
Schr Louie Meeker, Buffalo, 22,496 bu corn.
Schr Minnesota, Ludington, sundries.
Schr Moselle, Menominee, sundries.
Schr B. Simmons, Manistee, sundries.
Scow L. Painter, South Haven, 80 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Scow Harmonia, White Lake, 5 brls flour, and sundries.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed through the Welland Canal, May 3:

Schooners Smith and Post, Oswego to Toledo; Wm. Lewis, St Catharines to Port Huron; barge F. Lester, Ogdensburgh to Saginaw; schooner Winona, Toronto to Toledo; bark British Lion.

DOWN—None.

WIND—West.

Some twenty vessels are in sight in the ice. A propeller came in sight. The prospect looked bad, and she started for the Grand River. There will have to be a change of wind before vessels can go out or come in.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Engagements include the following: To Buffalo—Schr Carlingford, wheat at 8½c; prop Chicago, flour at 90c to New York. To Port Colborne—Schrs Athenian, Atmosphere, and brig N. M. Standard, corn at 8½c. To Sarnia—Prop B. F. Wade, corn through to Portland. To Ogdensburgh—Prop Milwaukee, corn through to Boston. From Milwaukee—To Buffalo—Prop J. Gould, oats through to New York.

TOLEDO, May 4.—The following charters are reported: Schr Amsden, to Dunkirk, corn, at 5c; schr Jennie Mullen, to Kingston, corn, at 8½c.

DETROIT, May 4.—No charters reported.

Miscellaneous Items.

IN PORT.—The fine steamer Oconto reached this port yesterday for the first time. She is owned by Captain A. E. Goodrich, of Chicago, and commanded by Captain Jones.

LAUNCH.—Peter Larsen & Co. launched a new schooner in Racine on Saturday afternoon.

WRECKING.—Captain S. F. Drake, with the steamer Magnet, is still at work at the wreck of the brig Henry Rooney, near Grand River. A day or two of good weather will probably suffice to get her off.

SUNK.—On Thursday morning, at East Saginaw, the barge Enterprise collided with another vessel, receiving injuries, which caused her to sink. She was loaded with lumber, that must be moved before she can be raised again.

SOUTH HAVEN, LAKE MICHIGAN.—The Light-House Board gives notice that on and after the evening of the 10th of May, 1872, a fixed red light will be exhibited from a frame structure erected upon the outer end of the south pier, at the harbor of South Haven, Michigan. The apparatus is a lens of the fifth order, illuminating 180 degrees of the horizon. The focal place is at a height of 32 feet above the level of the lake, which corresponds to a range of visibility of 11½ statute miles.

THE ANDREW JOHNSON.—Congress having made a liberal appropriation for the revenue service, the Treasury Department has decided to fit out the Andrew Johnson, and again place Captain David Evans in command of her.

THE ERIE CANAL.—The Albany *Argus* says it is expected that water will be let into the western section of the Erie Canal about the middle of next week, with the object of bringing to tide water the boats frozen in last November.

SHOAL PLACES.—Captain John Miner, of the tug Goodnow, says there is a shoal place at the lower entrance of the St. Clair Flats Canal, distant therefrom some 600 or 800 yards, on which there is not to exceed 11 feet 6 inches of water, and not far distant from the upper entrance there is also a shoal place with much less than the usual stage of water thereon.

WRECKING CONTRACT.—The Coast Wrecking Company have taken the contract for raising the bark Alice, which capsized a few days since near Springwells.

STEAMER ASHORE.—At an early hour Friday morning a propeller with a red top pipe was seen ashore at the lower end of Bois Blanc Island, the name of which was not ascertained. She is apparently upward bound, with only a part of a cargo on board, and up to latest advices unrelieved.

READY TO CLEAR.—Eight vessels are lying in Georgian Bay, awaiting an opportunity to clear for Chicago. All are loaded with lumber. They were frozen in last fall, when about to take their departure.

COMMERCE OF MILWAUKEE.—Arrival and departure of vessels at the port of Milwaukee during the month of April, 1872:

ARRIVED.

	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Steamers	28	17,185	700
Propellers	56	41,727	1,399
Schooners	112	8,137	419
Barges	4	1,771	31
Scows	19	1,604	92
Total	219	70,424	2,674

DEPARTED.

	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Steamers	39	24,055	930
Propellers	70	42,322	1,397
Barks	6	2,665	62
Schooners	135	11,316	578
Barges	5	2,049	44
Scows	28	2,478	141
Total	283	84,885	2,214

Foreign vessels entered at the port of Milwaukee during the month of April, 1872:

No.	Tons.	Crew.
1	219	20

Foreign vessels cleared at the port of Milwaukee during the month of April, 1872:

No.	Tons.	Crew.
1	219	20

DETROIT NOTES.—The *Tribune* of Saturday contained the following items:

"Captain Julius Nelson, who was a short time since despatched by Captain Ralph to Ludington, Lake Michigan, to secure the outfit of the schr John Burt has just returned. The vessel, Captain Nelson says, is in apparently as good condition as ever, and he thinks with favorable weather she can be recovered without much difficulty or great expense. Her outfit was saved in good order at the time of the disaster, and arrived here yesterday.

"Only six or eight of the large fleet due from Chicago had reached the St. Clair River up to yesterday. Of those, four have reached the flats, and only two have passed this point. One is aground in the old channel on the flats. The names of Hattie Johnson and Glenbuelah are given, the others were not definitely ascertained. As the wind was largely in favor of those yet out of Lake Huron, the number in the St. Clair has before this, no doubt, largely increased.

"But three vessels belonging to the fleet succeeded in passing this point during Friday night, notwithstanding quite a number had reached the St. Clair River and the [illegible] during the latter part of the day. The difficulty was the overdraught of water of many of the larger fleet, and the necessity of lighterage. In the new channel there are only 11 feet 6 inches, and by the old route 12 feet 4 inches. There are but few of the larger class of vessels with a less draft than 13 feet, and these will, for the present, at least be under the necessity of lightering, or load to a less depth. The propeller Maine, from Chicago, which has just passed down, reports seeing in the locality of Beaver Harbor 25 of the fleet, and about 50 others on Lake Huron. Upwards of 30 were in the St. Clair River when the Maine came through that thoroughfare.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. V. stands for Dolly Vardens, of course.

—Nevada comes before the Tariff Committee with its borax to grind.

—A railroad bridge across Niagara River, at Lewiston, is projected.

—The gold leaf used for decorating the interior of an ordinary sleeping coach costs $600.

—Business has so completely usurped possession of Union Square, New York, that Daniel Drew's is the only residence left in that once aristocratic locality.

—New York belles threaten to discard corsets, and rely upon natural causes for a healthful amount of squeezing.

—A Pittsburgh young lady of excellent social position, and in comfortable pecuniary circumstances, has been detected in the act of stealing from the bookstores. Some two hundred volumes have been found in her possession.

—A distinguished New York physician asserts that never within his experience has there been so much sickness among women as has come under his observation this spring.

—The Montreal *Witness* predicts that the result of the agricultural strike in England will be an exodus of emigrants such as took place a few years ago from Ireland.

—A jolly and reckless young fellow named Tomlin,—now in the spring-time of his 70th year, and of course vealy as all boys are,—eloped from Greenup, Ky., on the 29th ult., with the wife of Shelton Keeton and $50 in money.

—Gas-fitters who carry an open lamp into a room filled with gas to look for the leak usually find it. One tried it in New York, last Friday and confirms the general rule. Damage $1,200, mostly to the plate-glass front.

—It may perhaps afford some consolation to the American ship-building interest [illegible] Admar predicts another universal [illegible] for the year 7282.—*New York World.*

—An eccentric Connecticut [illegible] deceased, left to religious institutions [illegible] his cook $130,000, and to each of his [illegible] $400 apiece. The young people [illegible] it was a mean deal.

—Under the new liquor law of Ohio, a [illegible] given a wife a verdict of $7,000 against a [illegible] dealer "for the loss of her husband's society for three years."

—A mammoth century plant, 40 feet in height and weighing 3½ tons, has been shipped from near Jacksonville, Fla., to parties in New York. The plant is on the eve of blooming a second time, and is therefore nearly 200 years old.

—The proprietor of the Troy *Times* [illegible] has just completed a $110,000 publication office on a $40,000 lot.

—Coal-miners in the Tuscarawas Valley, Ohio, demand $1 a ton.

—*Punch* gives a hint to Brother Jonathan in a cartoon representing a figure of the Tichborne claimant in chains, and inscribed upon his expansive paunch, "He who claims what isn't his'n, when he's caught is sent to prison," as posted upon a wall, upon which gazes Jonathan with affrighted aspect, while John Bull, bill-poster for the nonce, surveys the scene with a waggish air of jollity.

—For the new Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia, $230,000 have been subscribed, and a $100,000 site purchased at the corner of Broad and Cherry streets.

—During the year 1871, the Canada postal service carried 27,050,000 letters and cards; and the number of postal cards issued was 1,470,000.

—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, from Richmond, Va., via White Sulphur Springs and Gauley River to Huntington, on the Ohio River, 428 miles, will be completed next October.

Man and Woman.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of a few days ago, I find the following from the pen of Mrs. E. O. G. Willard:

"By ante-natal conditions, and by the moral laws of reason and religion, a man may be as pure and as virtuous as a woman; but, by physical law, every man is a free-lover."

To know just what the lady means by the term "free-lover," one may be in some doubt. If she use it in the sense of love, a sentiment, then all beings capable of this sentiment must be free-lovers, for this sentiment cannot be called forth by force, but must be bestowed freely or not at all; therefore, in this sense, all who love must be free-lovers.

But evidently the lady means, if she means anything, that man, according to "physical law," is licentious,—is not "as pure and as virtuous as woman." Where is the lady's proof? Paul says, "Prove all things." Facts are against her. Did it ever occur to the lady that a "lover" (be he "free," or otherwise), must have some one to love? A lover implies a loved,—a man and a woman. Licentiousness necessarily includes both sexes. Divorces are sought, not by men alone. We have elopements, but do men elope alone? And who shall say the guilt is all upon one side, and the innocence all upon the other? If the woman had "virtue" so much in excess, why did she not restrain the unvirtuous man? That both man and woman are capable of right action and wrong action, is apparent every day. And this attempt, by mere assertion, by invidious comparison, by arraying the sexes against each other, to rob man of all virtue and lift woman into angelhood, is an insult to the race. I am astonished that a lady in this city, with facts staring her in the face, with the pages of the past open for her perusal, should utter such a base slander upon the integrity of man. Every true woman should resent it as aimed at her father, her brother, her husband,—the father of her children! If this be the theology of the "Church of the Divine Maternity," better leave the "Divine" off. H. M.

CHICAGO, May 4.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:15 p m	*3:50 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. §Except Saturday. ‖Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:40 p m
Jackson Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*11:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*11:20 a m

*Saturday excepted. †Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—81 West Madison-st.

Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	3:15 p m
Pacific Night Express	10:45 p m	6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	3:50 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Ex.	9:30 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:30 a m	10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	5:00 p m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	11:45 a m	7:45 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	9:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	5:00 p m	5:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southeast cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

Mail	*6:50 a m	*8:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays ex. ‡Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:25 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:35 p m	8:55 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 53 West Madison-st.

Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	*4:15 p m
Peru Accommodation	*4:50 p m	*9:45 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	*4:15 p m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	*9:00 a m	‡7:20 a m
Pacific Express	*5:15 p m	*8:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Mail	†5:30 a m	*6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	*9:40 a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. ‖Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Sixteenth-st. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*2:45 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*8:00 p m	2:40 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:30 p m	*8:00 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	‡9:00 p m	‡7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:30 a m	*1:35 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*4:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 a m	*8:45 a m

‡Daily. *Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	‡8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Cairo Express	‡8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
†Keokuk Passenger	‡8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
††Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:35 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:40 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*8:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:50 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*4:45 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. †On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m. ††On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Horace Greeley.

Stereoscopic views of the birthplace of Horace Greeley, Amherst, N. H., taken in 1869, showing the house as it appeared 50 years ago. Mailed for 25 cents, $2.50 per dozen. Cards, 15 cents. Views, with accurate photograph of Greeley on the back, 25 cents. Cards ditto, 25 cents. Trade supplied. Also Barnard's "Artistic" ruins and "Patent Combination" Views of Chicago, &c. LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 88 West Madison-st.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES,

The Specialist, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, La., and previous to the fire at 81 and 83 Randolph-st., will, as soon as repairs on building are made, open his Medical Institute at 66 WEST MADISON-ST., between Clinton and Jefferson.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. Can be confidentially consulted personally or by mail free of charge. His Medical Treatise for ladies and gentlemen sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

DR. STONE, 112 West Madison-st.,

Treats and cures more cases of Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases, and at lower prices, than any Doctor in Chicago. Nervous Debility permanently cured by a new plan. No mercury or poisonous drugs used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. Circulars free. Office 112 West Madison-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 South Clark st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or special diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible] PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
[illegible]
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY
[illegible] 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

Tuesday, May 7, 1872.

TO DEFEAT GREELEY.

up on the most plaintive man organs of the Administra- Democratic party to nominate a Jeff. Davis if possible. That is last plank between them and It is a remarkable fact how are disgusted with Pendleton for supporting Horace Gree- are frantic lest Democrats will Horace Greeley is and always Protectionist. Is Greeley any tionist than Grant? Is he Protectionist than Boutwell, or Morrill, of Vermont, or Scott of Pennsylvania, or Ferry, of Sherman, of Ohio, who are really of the speeches placed in the President. Horace Greeley is man. He supports Protection inks it is right. He writes his on that subject, and, when con- error, has the honesty to ac- The man who is confessedly the subject of political econo- more dangerous than the man elligence to examine and the out the truth. But Horace that, Protectionist as he is, if a people shall decide, by the presentatives in Congress, to ariff to a revenue standard, he, will not interpose any veto, defeat the popular will. Can thing fairer than that?

to the Democracy to save Gen- om defeat is pitiful. The whole -holders stand appalled at the reeley's election, the reform of vice, the dismissal of every su- officer, the reduction of taxation, of sinecures, and the appoint- man to office except for his fit- fear of this reform that makes dread Greeley; they have, as a sonal or political regard for t beyond the fact that, under em of administration, they are hold offices requiring capacity, ntegrity.

t the Democratic party that is to election. This election has been the hands of the politicians itted to the people. The old party cannot defeat the popu- re has never been an occasion the people could elect their ee of party dictation that they led themselves of it, to the dis- politicians. All over this coun- of Horace Greeley is the syn- al integrity and of intellectual st, the people of both parties opportunity to vindi- pacity for self-government. they will do so by e Greeley there can be no great Republican party was popular revolution throwing otism of parties which stifled ery sentiment of the nation. Abraham Lincoln, who, like known for his personal integrity. inated and elected in spite of n of all the politicians of the it will be with Horace Greeley. hamlet in the land where he nds who prefer him to any It matters not who be nomi- him, nor how many. In Demo- he will get more Democratic y Democrat who can be named n States. He can command han any Republican candidate ppose him. He is backed by the dence and the popular respect, party organization, Republican ic, or both combined, can defeat emocratic Convention can nom- didate who will take from Gree- ocratic support which he will y case. No candidate of that e nominated with the remotest ection. Nor can General Grant reeley from the place he held hearts of the Republicans of long before General Grant from. General Grant is, by pro- ucation, and instinct, a soldier. a military Government. Its y is peace, and the least interfer- by the Government with the d the local concerns of the people. States are not a camp to be ders from headquarters, executed Marshals and orderlies. Horace not a soldier. He is, by educa- ssion, and long experience, a No man in the country is more th its history or its needs, and no ing to the office a higher purpose country honestly and to the best ty. He has no taste for the laws p; does not regard the messroom school for the Civil Service; and ink the laws should be displaced itary code in time of peace. The jority of the people agree and think it is time to close the restore the Government to the rities.

parts of the country we learn first feeling of disappointment is y to earnest, hearty support, and re the meeting of the Philadelphia n, it will be patent to all men ection of Horace Greeley cannot d by any combination of poli- lling themselves Republicans or Horace Greeley is the People's and it is useless to oppose him.

A WARNING TO PHILADELPHIA.

l study of our exchanges, and of nces of representative men of both satisfies us that, while the nomina- race Greeley is received frivolously ous and obscure people, it excites profound respect and interest of the ds and more reflecting organs of ion throughout the country. Telegrams m country cross-roads can be called in by hundred to the effect that Horace Gree- y's nomination fell dead as soon as made, nd that he will not be voted for by any of the stute statesmen of the Bungtown Corners n contrast with this we find the representa- ive organs of public opinion, like the New ork *Herald*, Cincinnati *Commercial*, *En- irer*, St. Louis *Republican*, Richmond *En- irer*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, and others, coming rward cautiously, thoughtfully, and guard- dly, but on the whole generously and with reat candor and unanimity, to his support. he movement in his behalf in the com- unity, like that in the Convention, is one f such rapid growth as to foreshadow an ex- itation into the enthusiasm and confidence f assured success. But among all these ex- ressions of opinion we have seen none so gnificant as the following warning to the hiladelphia Convention from the New York imes, heretofore the special organ of the dministration. Speaking of the Philadel- hia Convention it says:

> It should lead the present leaders of the Re- blican party to consider their responsibilities to e people, to study the demands of the hour, d to make their proceedings at Philadelphia orthy of the present crisis. We confess that in r opinion such men as General Grant and Mr. lfax are infinitely superior to Horace Greeley d Gratz Brown. * * * But it is for the Re- blican party to decide on the measures it shall tempt to carry out. We earnestly trust at the wisest minds in the party will applied to the settlement of measures hich shall be at once just and liberal ward all classes and all sections in Union; which shall be worthy of the pro- essive spirit and temper of the age; and which ll be calculated to increase the honor and re- wn of the country, and to promote the happi- ss and prosperity of its people.

When the organ of the Administration per- ves and admits that the Cincinnati vention "should lead the present ers of the Republican party" any particular, it involuntarily, therefore honestly, concedes the necessity of the Convention and the importance of its work. When it calls upon the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention to consider their responsibilities to the people, it advises them to consider whether Grant is, after all, their proper candidate. In asking them to "study the demands of the hour," it necessarily assigns foremost prominence to the demands of the Cincinnati Convention. And, when it calls on them to make their proceedings at Philadelphia worthy of the present crisis, it implies that, if they continue to travel in the rut heretofore marked out for them, and ending in the nomination of Grant, their proceedings at Philadelphia would not be worthy of the present crisis.

The *Times'* confession, that "such men as Grant and Colfax" (implying that we have a number of that sort) "are infinitely superior to Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown," does not conflict with the evident implication that the Philadelphia Convention may find a number of candidates superior to "such men as Grant and Colfax." After such a significant introduction, the *Times'* averment, that "it is for the Republican party to decide on what measures it shall attempt to carry out," is a mild and polite way of saying that it is not for Grant, or Cameron, or Morton, or Conkling to decide; in short, that the Republican party does not live by Grant alone. It then exhorts the "wisest minds in the party" to made a "settlement" through measures which shall be just and "liberal" towards all classes (meaning those sustaining Greeley as well as those sustaining Grant), and toward "all sections," meaning the disfranchised Rebels for whom the Cincinnati Convention demands amnesty and suffrage.

The spirit of this utterance, had it come a month earlier, would have enrolled the *Times* as a *quasi* supporter of the Liberal movement. It sees [illegible] ahead; that the Philadelphia Convention, if it ventures to nominate Grant, will do so with a certainty of electing Greeley by overwhelming majorities.

We are not sanguine that the *Times'* advice will be largely followed by the Philadelphia Convention. Most of the delegates have written out their own instructions from their State Conventions, and would not have the courage to vote for any other candidate than Grant. Many, perhaps, would not have the sagacity to do so. Yet, since three days have wrought so marked a conversion in the Administration organ, we would not predict what three weeks may do for the Philadelphia Convention.

We infer from the *Times* that the notion of renominating President Grant at Philadelphia, by acclamation and without a ballot, is abandoned. There will be opposing candidates, and a powerful counter-movement. This counter-movement may concentrate on Colfax, Charles Francis Adams, or Horace Greeley. Hardly any other candidate would be possible, and, of all these, Mr. Greeley would now, of course, be infinitely the strongest.

The Philadelphia Convention and the Democratic Convention have each the powed to insure the election of Horace Greeley, and it is at the least doubtful whether either of them has the power to elect any other man. The Philadelphia Convention meets first, and has, therefore, the first opportunity. Its elements are already in a ferment as to what they will do. So are the Democratic leaders. As to both, Horace Greeley occupies the king-row, and, if he should jump both Conventions successively, it would not perhaps be more surprising than his success at Cincinnati.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS MUDDLE.

We have had occasion, from time to time, during the progress of the Alabama claims business, to express our dissent from the policy of the Administration, or, more literally speaking, the policy of Mr. Bancroft Davis, the Attorney's Clerk; and our readers will bear us witness that we have followed this remarkable chapter in diplomacy without a diplomat, through all its twistings and turnings, and have faithfully and persistently pointed out the one weak spot which would endanger the whole negotiation if it was not removed. The record is a curious one. It originated in a pitiful piece of pettifoggery, and has ended in a muddle so dense and deep that not only are the indirect, but the direct claims, too, so compromised that one cannot tell "t'other from which." The Treaty of Washington was negotiated by the Joint High Commissioners, clearly and happily, and the English Commissioners, after being dined and wined, and after having fascinated half the women in Washington, as Catacazy says, went home convinced not only that we can set a good *menu*, and that Washington ladies are very susceptible, but that they had also brought about an era of national good feeling between the two countries, which would last forever and a day. The conclusion was a fair one, and might have been verified, but for the fact that the Attorney's Clerk was allowed to take the treaty and doctor it, in making up his "case." The result was, that, when the "case" appeared, in addition to the direct damages which the English were willing and eager to submit to arbitration, appeared a long catalogue of indirect claims, which, in some mysterious manner, the Attorney's Clerk had found to be included in the provisions of the treaty. The English had never heard of them before, and grew indignant at the breach of good faith. The people of the United States had never heard of them, and at first inconsiderately smiled at the sharpness of the Attorney's Clerk, who had stolen a march on his opponent by the old-fashioned trick of keeping a card up his sleeve. Congress did not express any opinion upon the matter, for the very good reason that Congress knew nothing about it. The Administration indorsed the Attorney's Clerk, however, for a Presidential campaign was at hand, and it would offset an innumerable number of frauds to be able to collect hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of all sorts of damages from the English. But by and by came a sober second thought. John Bull put his foot down firmly, and declared he would stop the game if this act of cheating were allowed. Other nations pronounced the trick of the Attorney's Clerk to be contrary to all precedents. The people of both countries pronounced it to be contrary to common sense and common honesty. The ablest expounders of international jurisprudence pronounced it to be contrary to law. But the Administration had counted on the trick of the Attorney's Clerk as a strong card in the campaign. If it withdrew it entirely it would expose itself to the charge of having made a blunder, or of having knowingly indorsed an act of bad faith. Something had to be done. The people were growing indignant. The most intelligent and reputable public journals were warning the Administration of the insecurity of the ground on which it stood. Congress was growing uneasy, and beginning to clamor for the papers in the case, so that it might understand the matter. And, above all, the people were gathering at Cincinnati to declare for Reform, and to demand the election of a man who would administer the Government on true Republican principles. Something must be done. It would not do to openly surrender. Some plan must be contrived how to do it and how not to do it at the same time. The plan was in keeping with the stupidity of the action of the Government up to this time. A despatch was sent by Secretary Fish, stating that the Government had never for an instant expected to collect any money on indirect damages, or to have any award made. They were put in as a mere matter of form, and could be passed upon in that way. Practically, this amounted to nothing, and, as if to make it perfectly clear that it amounted to nothing, the State Department emphasized its first despatch by sending a private letter to General Schenck, saying that the United States, in submitting the claims for indirect damages, did so, not in the hope that a favorable award would be made upon them, but with a desire to have the responsibility of nations for such damages passed upon; and the United States would be better pleased to have them rejected than accepted, provided their rejection could be made a precedent in future. If such a statement means anything at all, it means an unconditional surrender of the question. Of course, Granville understood it that way, and, perceiving that the cards were now in his own hands, in his reply demanded time to consider the expediency of accepting the surrender. In the meantime the Cincinnati Convention meets, and puts a ticket in the field upon which the Administration had not counted. Its calculations are all deranged. New plans must be developed, and it will not do to go before the people with such an embarrassment on its hands as an unconditional surrender of a principle for which it had been zealously and persistently contending during the past year. Hence the State Department replies that it has made no proposition to Great Britain, but has only given Granville to understand that it will accept a proposition from him; which again amounts to the same thing, as it is very well known that Granville has but one proposition to make, and that is the unconditional withdrawal of the indirect claims or the abandonment of the arbitration. In this muddle, the Alabama business stands to-day, and American diplomacy is the laughing stock of the world. Granville holds the disposition of the whole business in his own hands. The State Department is in a muddle. The Foreign Committees of Congress are in a muddle. The members of Congress are in a muddle. But there is still a way out of the muddle. The final meeting of the Arbitrators does not take place for two months yet. There is time enough to explicitly withdraw the indirect claims, both in form and substance, and go to judgment upon the direct claims only. Has the Administration the courage to redeem its blunder by frankly disavowing it, or will it go on with its silly and undignified quibblings and evasions, which can only end in disrupting the arbitration and nullifying the treaty? Its own organ, the New York *Times*, declares that it sees no way out of the difficulty, and that, "so far as present appearances go, it looks to us as if the treaty must fall through." There is no necessity for the failure of the treaty. The method of saving it is a simple one, and a clearly honorable one. It only remains for the Administration to acknowledge that it has made a blunder, and proceed at once to retrace its steps before it is too late. Has it the courage to do this, or will it continue playing a farce which is making our Government ridiculous, and can only end in its discomfiture?

WHAT WE ARE COMING TO.

In Mexico they have, as a result of a gradual system of degradation, what is known as legislation conferring upon the President "ample faculties." Mexico is a Republic, and even Mexicans shrink from the name of Dictator, so they disguise the grant of extraordinary powers under the title of "ample faculties." This law is the same thing in principle with the act of our Congress conferring upon the President the "ample faculty" of entering any State at his own discretion, suspending the State Government in all its branches, suspending the *habeas corpus*, and generally to run the whole affair; and this, not for any real or supposed obstruction to Federal laws, but whenever the President shall think the Governor elected by the people of the State is not properly executing the State law.

In Mexico, however, where this delegation of all powers to the President is a standing rule of the military administrations, President Juarez has exercised the faculty in a new particular. It seems that the Tariff act of that country was passed in 1856, and, though from time to time it has been patched, Congress has been unable to agree upon any reform of it, though the necessity of such reform is confessed by all. Juarez, clothed by a weak Congress with "ample faculties," on the 1st of January last issued a proclamation to the people of the Republic, that he had established a new tariff, which would be the law on and after July 1, 1872. How would that do in this country? If Congress can confer upon the President the power to overturn the State Governments in Ohio and Pennsylvania, whenever, in his opinion, these Governments fail to execute the State laws, why cannot Congress confer upon the President the power to set aside all existing tariff laws, and by proclamation establish a new one? As a sign how complacently this exercise of "ample faculties" is viewed by the Administration, Mr. Fish furnishes the Secretary of the Treasury, for publication, a letter from Mr. Nelson, our Minister in Mexico, in which that officer expresses his delight at that mode of making laws. Mr. Nelson writes:

> LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
> MEXICO, Feb. 26, 1872.
>
> SIR: On the 1st of January last, President Juarez, by virtue of his "ample faculties," decreed a new tariff, which is to go into effect at the beginning of the next fiscal year, on the 1st of July, 1872. The publication of this tariff and of its voluminous regulations has just been completed in the *Diario Oficial*, and it has not yet appeared in the form of a volume. * * * The present tariff was established in 1856. Since that time numerous modifications have been introduced but no general measure has been passed. * *
>
> The Mexican Congress has not yet been able, nor would it be able for years to come, to agree upon the necessary points of reform. Under these circumstances, President Juarez would seem to have taken a judicious step in "cutting the Gordian knot" by issuing a carefully considered and liberal tariff, from which great benefits to foreign commerce in Mexico may reasonably be expected. * * *
>
> Your obedient servant,
> THOMAS H. NELSON.
>
> Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State, Washington.

In Mexico all legislative power, as is the case in this country, is vested in Congress, and we have the instance of an American Minister praising the President of Mexico for the "judicious step in 'cutting the Gordian knot'" of thrusting aside Congress and making laws by decree. Juarez is opposed to the one-term principle; declares himself elected whether he is or not; and, with true military spirit, thinks the safety of the Republic is best preserved by having a President clothed with "ample faculties."

THE LAST MONSTER JOB.

Mr. Negley, a member of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, recently introduced a bill into Congress proposing to pay to all the railroads of the United States, for the transportation of troops and military stores and supplies, the difference between the rates paid them for such service by the Government, and the rates charged by them to private persons. The Government paid to these railroads for the transportation of troops two cents per mile for each person.

It is understood that this bill involves the payment of perhaps three hundred millions of dollars. The period covered is from August, 1861, to August, 1867, during which time the Government paid, probably, three hundred millions of dollars for transportation. The railroads claim that they only got one-half that they ought to have got, and, consequently, this claim is equal to the whole amount actually received by them.

The preposterous character of this claim is evident to all. The railroads never did such a profitable business as they did in the transportation of troops and war materials. They did this business in long trains, mainly special, using freight cars, box cars, and cattle cars for the troops, and except, perhaps, in very few instances, running upon time, in no wise interfering with their other business. Every railroad engaged in the business made and declared large dividends during the war, besides adding to their rolling-stock from their earnings. During the war there was the liveliest kind of competition for this business, railroad companies giving large commissions for securing it.

This bill has money enough in it to sustain a large lobby. It can afford to divide fifty or even a hundred millions of dollars for the votes required to pass it. It is ahead of all the other subsidy schemes yet proposed, and, next to the tariff, is the biggest scheme of robbery yet ventured upon in Congress.

There is a form of National indebtedness known as 3 per cent certificates. These were issued in cases of temporary loans, and at one time amounted to over fifty millions of dollars. They bear 3 per cent currency interest. The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed himself vigorously to paying off these certificates against the wishes of the holders, while, at the same time, he keeps idle in the Treasury an average balance of $75,000,000, he paying 6 per cent gold interest on that amount of bonds he could take up. In this way he has got the 3 per cent certificates down to less than fourteen millions, and now some member of Congress has proposed to issue more greenbacks and take them up entirely. The Secretary of the Treasury refuses absolutely to reduce the gold he has hoarded in the Treasury, and, while Congressmen insist that there is not currency enough to do the business of the country, they submit to the locking up of seventy-five millions of idle money, at the same time practically forcing the Government to pay 6 per cent gold interest thereon. The wisdom of the Secretary and that of Congress on this subject are equally remarkable, though the Secretary, representing the Government, is able, through the Administration regency, to forbid any legislation.

The Cuban war is beginning to grow interesting to the people of the United States in a commercial point of view, and if it continues many years longer, as it promises to do, may so complicate commercial relations and disturb prices as to make it a very serious affair for national consideration. The exportation of sugar from Cuba was, in 1871, over 904,547 pounds less than in 1870, and of molasses 99 903 hogsheads less, a reduction of 30 per cent. In 1870 the value of exports was $71,000,360, and in 1871 it was $63,762,175, a difference of over $7,000,000. The war has now lasted over three years, and exports of articles of prime necessity have become smaller and smaller each year, and yet the war is apparently no nearer to its close than it was when it was first begun, notwithstanding the atrocities of the brutal Valmaseda. It is only a day or two ago that he was defeated in a pitched battle, and each of these defeats secures fresh adherents to the Revolutionary cause, and inspires it with new life; and now that Spain herself is rent asunder by the Carlist struggle, which may last for a long time to come, she can render no help to her inhuman agent in Cuba, leaving it in the power of the insurgents to protract their struggle almost indefinitely, and perhaps push it even to success.

The pretensions of Don Carlos to the throne of Spain, and the Carlist revolution against Amadeus, which he recently inaugurated, have come to a sudden and rather inglorious termination. Considering the amount of braggadocio in which Don Carlos indulged, and the peace, abundance, and liberty which he had promised to the Spaniards, and the formidable character which was ascribed to the Carlist uprisings, it seems rather absurd to read that Don Carlos, at the head of 200 men, is flying into France after a pitched battle in which 37 Carlists were killed, and that the insurrection is at an end. Revolutions in Spain must be made of very flimsy materials if the Isabellaists, the Alphonsists, the Carlists, the Republicans, the Radicals, all of whom want Amadeus out of the way, can make no better showing than this. The Fenian fiascos in this country and England rise to the dignity of civil wars compared with this Carlist revolution, which is ended in one battle with a loss of 37 men. Amadeus is still master of the situation, and, as he has disposed of the strongest of the factions opposed to him, it is evident that he has little to fear from open attack. His real fate may be that of Prim, and this is the only actual danger against which he has to guard himself.

American humor has always depended mainly upon reckless exaggeration, but its full possibilities were never realized before the American Government perpetrated its ponderous joke of presenting the consequential claims. The exaggeration was so stupendous that our stolid British cousins did not see the point, and even our ready wits failed to master it. Both countries were stupid enough not to see that a formal demand for limitless damages, made before a solemn tribunal, was merely our humorous way of asking that tribunal to decide that the demand was preposterous and absurd. Bancroft Davis' and Secretary Fish's little jest came very near breaking the most important treaty ever negotiated, and delaying the adoption of the arbitration principle for many years. It is certainly a relief to find that it was only a jest, and that its only effect has been to breed distrust between two great nations, and put us in a strikingly humiliating attitude. It seems as if Governmental joking were rather perilous. Mr. Lowe's classical witticism on the English match-tax resulted very badly, and our mighty jest fell so flat that it nearly crushed the Treaty of Washington under it. If Secretary Fish and Bancroft Davis must indulge their native humor, it would be safer and better to allow them to jest as private citizens, and not as public officials.

The eccentricities of a man are often his best friends in securing advancement. Harrison's hard cider and log-cabins, and Lincoln's funny stories, were powerful arguments in their behalf. The caricaturists cannot do better than to give us Mr. Greeley's old white coat and hat as often as possible, to make them favorites with the people. It will not be long before they will become the fashion. Brigades of white coats and white hats will be as plentiful as were the brigades of wide-awakes in the campaigns of Lincoln. Nast did better than he knew for the Cincinnati Convention in caricaturing Senators Trumbull and Schurz, and Mr. Greeley. Now let him give us the latter in his white coat and hat, and with his trousers tucked in his boots, as often as he pleases. Whatever creates a laugh puts men in good spirits and makes them happy. Honesty in top-boots and white coat is better than corruption in full dress, even if it creates a laugh.

> Forty years ago, the Whig party so far forgot this law-making power of the President as to place a Free-Trader upon the ticket for Vice President. Harrison dying, Tyler took his place. The Protectionists had a majority in both houses of Congress, and in due time the new Tariff bill, based on Protective principles, was passed. Tyler had never shown any special interest in the tariff question, and had no record to sustain, except a general alliance with the Democracy. But he could not be induced to sign the bill. Every possible incentive was used, all to no purpose. He opposed it to the last. —*Chicago Journal.*

Forty years ago, the Democrats elected General Jackson. In 1840, John Tyler was elected Vice President, but was not a Free Trader. Congress passed a Protective Tariff law, which John Tyler promptly signed, it being the historical tariff of 1842. With these exceptions, the above paragraph states the truth. This tariff was repealed in 1846, and we had a low tariff until 1861-2.

The *Journal* insists that the tariff is a proper measure upon which parties should divide. Do we understand that the Philadelphia Convention is to be a Protectionist body, and to nominate candidates on that issue?

The trial of Governor Reed, of Florida, has come to a most lame and impotent conclusion. He was impeached several weeks ago, and seventeen formidable charges filed against him. The Senate adjourned without trying him, and the interim between this time and its reassembling was devoted to a series of bombastic proclamations by Reed and the Lieutenant Governor of the State, S. T. Day, who claimed to be Acting Governor during Reed's suspension from power. Finally, the Legislature reconvened, and, after one or two delays, proceeded with the trial. After twenty-four hours of speech-hearing, the Senate acquitted the accused by 10 to 7. It is possible, of course, that silver-tongued orators may have thus quickly carried their point, but to the unprejudiced mind it looks very much as if greenbacked dollars had

Spoken without words,
Words such as none can tell.

We fear that there is something rotten in the State of Florida.

A number of clerks in St. Louis have organized a co-operative real estate association. The plan is to obtain one hundred members, who will each pay an initiation fee of five dollars and a weekly due of one. When $5,000 has been raised, they intend to buy a piece of land within the city limits, subdivide it, sell the subdivisions to the highest bidders among their number, and then repeat the operation until each one of them has a lot. Then the same scheme is to be followed in relation to building, until the benefits of the Association culminate in giving every one of its members a home, free from incumbrance. The scheme is perfectly feasible, and, if managed honestly and intelligently, is sure to succeed. We commend it to Chicago clerks, whose opportunities of growing rich by co-operative investments in land are ten-fold those of their St. Louis brethren.

The most terrible thing that has been said about Mr. Greeley by any of the Administration organs is that by the Quincy (Ill.) *Whig*, which denounces him as having been an "old, original Abolitionist"! The same paper thinks that the war ought to be vigorously prosecuted, and that there is great danger that Jeff. Davis will reorganize the Confederacy and renew the Rebellion.

The Republican masses assembled at Cincinnati declared, "We are opposed to all further grants of land to corporations;" and they also indicated that they were opposed to all further Grants of any sort,—especially the sort now filling so many fat places under the Federal Government.

POLITICAL.

The Cincinnati Nominations.

Additional Comments of the Press.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Register (Democratic).

As the lightning flashed the result throughout the entire continent it was received as the harbinger of the defeat of the corruptionists at the whited sepulchre, and gladdened the hearts of millions of freedmen. Two men could hardly have been selected who will more completely satisfy the general craving for Reform; none, who have been more prominently known or more largely trusted with its interests.

Although Mr. Greeley was not the first choice of many, he is regarded as probably the best nomination for the success of the movement that could be made. We accord to him all the elements of a sagacious statesman: honesty of purpose; broad, liberal, conservative notions; immovable patriotism; extensive practical acquaintance with governmental service, and an unswerving attachment to our free institutions. No man loves this country more devotedly; few have done equal service; and not one has, through evil and good report, been more laborious in promoting peace, harmonizing discordant elements and restoring fraternal relations. While his Presidential opponent has cried, "Let us have peace!" and moved heaven and earth to provoke war and outrage, Horace Greeley has striven through his most potent press by personal sacrifices, travel and travail, to restore kindly relations and heal public disorders.

His selection as the national standard bearer in the cause of reform and good government, is a militant compliment to his moral courage, his unassailable virtue, his great ability and his fidelity to convictions of duty. It is scarcely necessary to have said this much of one whose public record is a portion of the nation's history for one-third of a century, and who is known so little in official life, and so universally and acceptably in moral, scientific, philanthropical, and political pursuits. * * * * * *

His honesty has never been questioned; his courage is shown by his bailment of Jeff Davis; his sagacity by numerous instances of political forecast fresh in the memory of the people.

The chiefest attacks upon him relate to peculiarities in dress, and the Radical press assail him already, because he wears a white coat. "White Coat" will, under Providence, be the next President of these United States. * * *

The declaration of principles upon which these men are placed is all that could be expected, or perhaps desired. It approaches so nearly the Missouri platform that people will almost universally, in the much-abused language of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, concur that "it would be ridiculous to stand haggling over an ambiguity."

Probably the action of the Democracy, as a party, will be determined by the National Convention which it is proposed to be called, possibly at St Louis. In the meantime we notice that the nominations are received with surprise, as unexpected; but general satisfaction, as being excellent.

A single word in conclusion. We have confidence enough in the good sense of the Democracy to believe that it will yield the ticket a cheerful, earnest, and successful support.

From the New York World (Democratic).

It seems proper, in our surprise and disappointment, to recall attention to the fact that the Cincinnati Convention was not held under Democratic but under Republican auspices. It was entitled to follow its judgment; and the *World*, without anticipating or suspecting this extraordinary result, has constantly insisted that the Democratic party should reserve its full liberty, and await the action of the Democratic National Convention before committing itself either for or against the Cincinnati nominees. If Mr Adams had been nominated, we should not have hesitated to advocate his indorsement by the Democratic Convention. But with so unexpected and surprising a candidate as Mr. Greeley, we have no advice to offer. The Democratic National Committee will meet in this city next week, and issue the regular call for the usual Convention. The sense of the Democratic party will be authoritatively expressed by that body, and all members of the party will be bound by its action. We think it expedient on all grounds, that the Convention should be held early, especially after this extraordinary result at Cincinnati. But the Convention cannot very well be held before the latter part of June, and meanwhile there will be opportunity for a free expression of Democratic opinion. Under existing circumstances, we do not aspire to guide Democratic sentiment but prefer to watch and follow it. We will frankly say, however, that Mr Greeley is not our choice, and that we regret his nomination. If, as seems likely, the Democratic Convention should ignore the Cincinnati ticket and nominate a new one of its own, we shall give that new ticket our zealous support. To many Democrats this course seems inevitable, but the strange action at Cincinnati has fallen on us so suddenly, that we deem it prudent to await the spontaneous expression of Democratic opinion before proffering counsel in circumstances so extraordinary. Our present impression is, that the Democratic National Convention will ignore Cincinnati entirely and nominate a new ticket—a course in which it may count upon the hearty support of the *World*. We will be guided by the National Convention and submit to its judgment in any event; but we do not, at present, see any such possibility in the future as the indorsement of Mr Greeley by the Democratic party. We grudge him none of the Republican votes which his personal popularity will draw away from Grant. We have no doubt that, inside the Republican party, he will make a strong canvass. Six or eight weeks hence, when our Convention assembles, it will be apparent what his strength really is; and meanwhile we can afford to wait and watch the development of the schism in the Republican party, and judge what it is likely to amount to. What the effect of running three tickets may be is a topic which we reserve for early discussion.

From the New York Sun (Independent).

Horace Greeley was yesterday nominated for President by the Convention at Cincinnati. He is the grandson of an Irishman, and will be likely to carry the Irish vote. By birth, by education, and by sentiment, he is an out-and-out American. The Germans seem to be for him enthusiastically. The South is for him, both colored and white. The North is for him. The Liberal Republicans are for him heart and soul, and the Democrats appear to be for him also. The East is for him. The West is for him. We have done our duty in bringing him forward and making him a candidate. It only remains for the people to do theirs and elect him.

When the Democrats and the Liberal Republicans join hands in voting for Dr. Horace Greeley for President, the ancient purity and honesty of the Government will be restored. Then there will be no toleration of Robeson frauds, no Christmas presents to ladies as a means of getting money out of the National Treasury, no payments on $98,000 on claims already paid and receipted in full. What Dr. Greeley thinks of such fellows as this Robeson he has clearly stated: "*We can find no legal warrant*," he says, "*for his payment of $93,000 extra allowance to the Secors.*" If the people all together should resolve to send Dr. Greeley to the White House, they will thereby declare their determination that public plunder shall cease.

The Liberal Republicans all support Dr. Greeley.

The Southern Democracy doubtless prefer Dr. Greeley to any other Republican.

Will not this fact exert a powerful influence upon the Northern Democracy?

It would prove that we had indeed entered upon a new political epoch to see the Southern Democracy in the National Convention of their party clamoring for the nomination of Horace Greeley, bringing even the unwilling Northern Democrats—if such there are—up to fight under the banner of the Sage of Chappaqua.

From the New York Express (Democratic).

If the Cincinnati Platform is unsatisfactory upon Tariff and Free Trade, it is in this respect no worse and no better than all others on the same subject. The Republican Platform adopted at Chicago in 1860, the Protectionists interpreted to mean Protection, and the Free Trade Republicans said it meant Free Trade. The *Tribune* and *Post* of this city, took precisely opposite views of it. The old Whig party at first made no platform; but, when it elected President and Congress in 1840, it enacted the Tariff of '42, and stood by it in the election of '44. The Democrats declined making a direct issue on this question, but declared themselves, through Polk's letter to Kane, in favor of "equal protection to agriculture, manufactures," &c., and carried Pennsylvania on a party-cry of "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42." Free trade was in the ascendant till 1861, when the civil war led to duties far higher than any ever known before, and from that time they have been going from bad to worse. The Convention on this subject appears to have agreed to disagree, or to leave the subject, as previously proposed, to the people in their Congressional Districts. The rest of the Cincinnati platform, as far as we have had time to examine it, will be pronounced generally acceptable to the people. Some of the planks are as sound as oak, and all of them look to solid improvement. The full indorsement of the constitutional amendments, to which some will object, but follow in the footsteps of resolutions proposed and generally voted for by Democrats in Congress. The equality of all men before the law is but the recognition of the fact embodied in the constitutional amendments. Platforms, even the very best, are usually a snare and a stumbling-block; and while this is no better than many which have preceded it, it is certainly no worse.

From the New York Herald (Independent).

The nomination of Cincinnati will excite, surprise and interest. The enthusiasm with which it was greeted by the assembled thousands who formed the Convention is a gratifying tribute to Greeley's services and character. The fact that a body of men, coming from every section of the country and animated by purposes so unique and contradictory, should resolve to enter upon a canvass for the Presidency, with Horace Greeley as the candidate, is the most striking event, in some respects, ever known in our political history. It shows pre-eminently the effect of personal character and devotion to duty upon the general mind of the country; for whatever criticisms may be made upon the public career of Greeley, no one denies his honesty of purpose, his zeal in the public service, his devotion to the people's welfare, his almost sentimental devotion to every scheme that promised well to mankind. * * *

We welcome Horace Greeley into the campaign as a man whom the American people will always respect and honor. Whether we shall support or oppose him must be decided by himself. He has received this nomination, and if he avoids certain fallacies that have embarrassed the usefulness of his career we shall support him. But in this we shall await the developments of the canvass, and the attitude in which the nominees of all the Conventions will stand before the people. * * *

The Liberal Republicans have acted with wisdom and prudence, and have done the best they could to promote the success of their ticket. If they should persist in going with it to the polls, their platform is concise and popular. * * *

There is no reason why the Democracy should not support Greeley, who is not a politician, and would be honest enough to distribute the offices fairly among those who elected him; but nothing has been done at Cincinnati to invite or court Democratic support. * * *

If has been hinted that some of the Democratic politicians at Washington have helped on the present movement in the hope of splitting the Republican party in two, as the Democratic party was split between Cass and Van Buren, and of carrying off the prize themselves. But this, if contemplated at all, is a hopeless scheme, for in such an event nine-tenths of the Liberal Republicans would return to the support of Grant, who would either be re-elected by the people, or by Congress. The probability, therefore, favors the indorsement of Greeley and Brown by the Democratic National Convention, although not without difficulty, and a fair contest between two tickets, [illegible] headed by Soldier Grant and the other by Farmer Greeley.

Now we warn the Administration that this Cincinnati movement is not to be despised. General Grant is personally strong with the people. They have not yet forgotten Vicksburg and Appomattox. They have not lost their love and honor for the man who carried the Union flag to victory and saved the Republic. Since he has been serving his country in a civil capacity they have learned to respect his integrity and to applaud his single hearted desire to administer the Government in the interest of the people. He has made mistakes mainly through his ignorance of political intrigue, which has enabled designing politicians to impose upon him, but the people know his intentions to be good, and are not disposed to hold him responsible for every offence that may be committed in any department of the public service. At the same time, it is necessary that General Grant should do something at the present moment to satisfy the popular sentiment, which demands a remodelling of his Administration. Secretary Fish has brought us into a humiliating position in our relations with England and his general foreign policy has been offensive to our people. President Grant should request the resignation of Mr. Fish and call into his Cabinet [illegible] like Mr. Washburne. The military gentlemen who have done duty as secretaries and in other positions around the White House should retire and give place to civilians. If the President will make these and probably some other changes in his surroundings, he will restore public confidence in his Administration. He is now independent of party ties and can consult his own wishes and judgment in such matters. If he refuses or hesitates to comply with the wishes of the people, the country is very likely to rise with something like enthusiasm in support of Greeley, and the well known old white hat of the farmer philosopher may prove as effective a rallying point in the hour of battle as did, in days of old, the famous white plume of Henry of Navarre.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal (Democratic).

In numbers, in representative character, and in enthusiasm, the Convention which has made this ticket will rank with any that ever assembled on the continent. Presided over by the great Carl Schurz and embracing the most intellectual, and, in a certain sense, the most potent elements of the original Republican party, it invites the muscle of Democracy to its support. To what extent material circumstances of success may be ascribed to the Convention remains to be seen.

The result of its deliberations has assuredly taken the country by surprise. It was not expected that Mr. Greeley would be its nominee, and the candidacy of Mr. Greely having taken no serious hold upon the consideration of thinking people, we shall have to wait for sober second thought to tell us its portents, its meanings, its bearings, its possibilities, and its probabilities. We are inclined to think that the Democracy will adopt it, but the situation is not of that positive kind—the road before us is not of that assured and open description—to render our action perfectly clear in advance. We commit the question, therefore, to those whose business it is to determine the action of the Democracy as an organization. They must decide it. The National Democratic Committee meets in New York next Wednesday, and it will and ought to call a National Democratic Convention. That body will finally settle the point, and in Kentucky we have nothing to do but to wait upon its action, holding our local organization, in the meantime, well in hand.

For ourselves we can say that we will wait with the patience and complacency which belong to the truly good and patriotic; that we regard Mr Greeley with feelings of personal kindness, bordering on affection, and with entire respect; that we do not either approve or like the way the thing was done, either as manipulated by General Blair, or as intrigued for by Colonel McClure, and that we find in the bosom of the time-honored Democracy a sweet and gracious refuge—a retreat.

We say to the unterrified, therefore, rally to us and support us; stick together and keep your powder dry, and, no matter what comes of all this, we shall have done what we could in the right direction; we shall have preserved our integrity, and we shall have the consciousness at heart of having been true to ourselves.

For the present it is unwise to say or promise more than this.

From the Albany Argus (Democratic).

No man has deserved more of the Republican party than Mr Greeley. Few men in the country have impressed the people more favorably as regards personal character, great mental vigor, patriotism, and virtues which no eccentricities can cloud.

We have taken no part in the Cincinnati movement, except to disclaim any right to interfere, and to protest earnestly against the assumption that, if a certain favored candidate were named, the Democrats would adopt him as a matter of course. We expressed also the hope that the Convention, if it indeed hoped for Democratic aid, would present to the people a man identified with the growing West.

Mr Greeley's nomination, as the analysis of the vote will probably show, was made by the West; and the nomination of Governor Brown to the second place on the ticket was the result of the arrangement. Governor Brown is a man of genius, and culture, and of political courage.

The next important step in the Presidential campaign is the assembling of the office-holders' Convention at Philadelphia, and that body will have little else to do but record the decision of the Congressional Cabal and Military Ring at the Capital. Later still the Democratic National Convention is to meet. By the time it comes to act the whole field will be before it. The strength of the Cincinnati movement will have been unfolded. The weakness of Grant's administration will have been demonstrated. The corrupt Congress, after squandering the public lands, and revenues, and taxes, will be dissolved, and its members will be confronted by an indignant people. The Democratic Convention, which is always accustomed to act through forms which assure it of its identification with popular sentiment, will act when the hour comes as the interest of the people and the cause of the Constitution demands. It will consult expediency, but it will not abandon principle.

It has held out no false lights to the party at Cincinnati. That Convention has made up its nominations and its platform (the latter indicating marked progress in liberal ideas), not only without reference to Democratic preferences, but with evident care to avoid any appearance of complicity with Democrats. As Democrats, then, we have entire freedom to do as we choose—except that we are under the necessity of acting wisely and well, and so as to rid the country of the incubus at Washington which paralyzes and demoralizes it.

From the Madison (Wis.) Democrat (Democratic.)

The great central idea of this movement is reform, and in the selection of candidates the Convention has nominated men whose past lives will be a guarantee of official responsibility and purity. If personal fitness has anything to do with selecting men for office, Mr. Greeley is certainly a strong candidate. His unquestioned integrity, his statesmanlike ability, his thorough nationality and his broad philanthrophy, are qualifications that ought to have great weight with the people in the choice of a President who will restore peace, the reign of law, and purity in public life.

While this ticket was not our first choice, we must admit that it combines many elements of strength, and is worthy the cordial support of all who are opposed to the re-election of Grant, and who desire a genuine reform in the Administration of the Government. We believe that all men who are in sympathy with this movement can stand on the broad platform adopted at Cincinnati, and without the formality and delay of Conventions, they should unite their efforts, and go to work earnestly, and Horace Greeley will be the next President of the United States.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer (Democratic).

The bold and emphatic protest of the patriotic element of the Republican party, against the continuance in power of the Radical dynasty under its present military head, cannot fail of producing a marked effect upon the public mind and of eliciting sympathy and support, even from those who are affiliated with the Democratic organization, and who feel bound under all circumstances, to adhere to Democratic men and measures.

From the Sandusky (O.) Register (Administration).

The nomination of Horace Greeley by the Cincinnati Convention is one of the most remarkable events of the present century. The history of parties in America presents no act equal to it. It is too serious a matter to be laughed away.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph (Democratic).

Whoever did the job [the platform] deserves great credit as a reconciliationist. It is far better to be expressive of something comprehensible than to have been evasive or equivocal, and in this respect the tariff plank of the Reform platform is an improvement even on the Democratic platform of four years ago, which was constructed to be all things to all men,—good Lord to the Protectionists, and good Devil to the Free Traders. The Reform platform, at worst, is but evasive on the Tariff question, but not equivocal. * * * * * *

Apart from these blemishes, which do not affect the main structure injuriously, we take the Reform platform as a well done piece of work. We do not see how even Democrats can find fault with it in the main. It denounces what they denounced in the abuse of power, and in more vigorous and emphatic terms. It raises the standard of constitutional and personal liberty as high as ever a Democratic Convention did, and it plants that standard upon ramparts which none but a despot and his minions dare assail. If this platform is not all that we would have it to be, it is nevertheless largely in accord with our personal sentiments. While speaking for ourselves only, in accepting this platform as the basis of political action, we trust that there will not be many of our old political associates who will not accept it, as we do, as the means of reconstructing the Federal Government on a constitutional basis, and of getting rid, once more and forever, of personal despotism as the rule of government in this country.

From the Philadelphia American (Administration).

Of Mr. Greeley himself, the chosen nominee of this Cincinnati Convention, we cannot bring ourselves to say anything disrespectful. He is a venerable citizen who has spent a long life in an honorable calling, in which he has won great and deserved distinction. He has many of the good qualities of that New England stock from which he sprung, and his firm adhesion to the great cause of emancipation for so long a period is not likely to be forgotten.

It would be folly to speculate on the probable course of the Democratic party. Our impression is that they will nominate a separate ticket in the hope of electing it. But if they should not, we see no likelihood that the body of the Democratic masses can be induced to vote for Horace Greeley in preference to Ulysses S Grant. If the Democratic party is to be disbanded we do not doubt that the majority of them will join the Republican standard.

From the Philadelphia Press (Administration).

Experimental politics never had an apter illustration than the nomination of Horace Greeley as the Liberal Republican candidate for President. He is so different from the usual material from which such idols are made, that the fate of the venture will be gravely discussed. But Horace Greeley must not be underrated. None will deny his capacity, courage, and integrity. He is undoubtedly the foremost, even if the most erratic, journalist in this country, and for this we honor him. Pennsylvania can never forget his staunch and inflexible devotion to the principle of the protection of home labor. Here he has been a host indeed. Nor will history overlook his pure and spotless life, and his large, though sometimes mistaken, benevolence. All this we say of Horace Greeley, because we like to see such a "Busy Life" marked by so many of the victories and so few of the weaknesses of our nature. We do not conceal our gratification that the first and most deserving member of our profession has been placed in nomination for President, and that he who has helped to make so many great men is at last chosen as a candidate for the office that ought always to go to the most worthy citizen of the Republic.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer (Administration).

The nominee of the Cincinnati Convention for the office of President possesses, in an eminent degree, the advantage or disadvantage—whichever it may prove—of being thoroughly well known. The record of his life is the common property of his country. For nearly half a century Horace Greeley has been in less or greater prominence before the public.

So, in the coming race for the Presidency, in which Grant and Greeley and the nominee of the Democratic party are to run, his record is to help or hinder him. We may search in vain for one in all the ranks of those who have actively interested themselves in politics to find another whose opinions have been more firmly declared and reiterated than those of Mr. Greeley. In his blunt manner of expressing them he has made host of enemies, who to-day and every day until the contest is over will wreak their vengeance upon him. He was not the strongest candidate that the Convention could have selected, for a more courtly [illegible], or one who was not so well known, would possibly have proved more available.

He has had strong convictions of political duty, and he has advocated them strongly, and, thinking himself always right, he has acted upon the principle that, while he was right, he could not be too radical. He has paid as little heed to the doctrine of expediency as any living man, and the verdict of his contemporaries, even of his adversaries, is that whether his judgment was good or bad, he was decided in his principles. Mr. Greeley's life was long a desperate hand-to-hand struggle with hard fortune. In his youth, steeped in poverty to the lips, he fought his way to eminence, wealth, and power, with the aid of magnificent energy, intelligence, and patience, and now is that rather remarkable phenomena a self-made man—well made. As a journalist, he has done as much as any living man to make journalism honored, and to increase its influence for good upon order, law, and society.

But we are not sure that decided convictions, decidedly expressed, bluntness of thought and speech, honesty, and a wide reputation, are the very best recommendations that a Presidential candidate can show. It is a good thing for one's conscience to be a radical, but it is not conducive to one's popularity, and, Mr. Greeley being a radical, we are not certain that a more conservative candidate would not have answered better the purposes of the Cincinnati Convention.

From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle (Administration).

We shall probably support Horace Greeley for President, provided he is nominated by the regular Convention of the Republican party, which meets in about a month. Otherwise we shall probably not support him.

From the Detroit Tribune (Republican).

No candid man will deny that Mr Greeley is eminently able. Few can be found who will not concede that he is thoroughly honest and incorruptible. No public man of this day is better known; indeed, there is probably no one with whose career and personal traits the masses are so familiar. After all that has been said, however, there remain abundant reasons for the statement that at the present moment Mr Greeley is peculiarly ineligible as a Presidential candidate. * * * All that rugged honesty, high purpose and ripe political experience could contribute to successful administration would mark his Presidency. Neither would his personal idiosyncrasies seem less suited to the traditional dignity of his high station than were the quaint oddities of Mr Lincoln's habitual demeanor. The fun over his hat, and his penmanship, and his bucolic ideas is only fun, and has never affected the popular appreciation of the sterling worth of his character and example. But the ability to write terse English, the gift of decisive statement, personal purity of life, "the championship" of campaign editing, resolute independence of thought—all these are not the chief requisites for eminence in executive duties. Leaving Mr Greeley's Tariff notions out of the question, we object to his utter lack of many of the essentials of far-seeing statesmanship. While he possesses much that is akin to the shrewd and homely and yet multiform wisdom which made Franklin eminent in statecraft in his age, he seems to utterly lack the cool judgment and the faculty of penetrating calculation which limited "our earlier Greeley's" simplicity.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig (Administration).

The platform and candidates are no doubt skillfully arranged, if the Democratic party can be induced to forego a nomination, which, in spite of their denunciation of Mr. Greeley and the principles on which he ostensibly stands, they [illegible]

From the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil (Administration).

It is the best ticket that could have been put forth; the platform, with the exception of the "one-term" principle, is gleaned from General Grant's last message and is therefore, of course, good—but we hardly know whether the movement is a farce or a failure.

From the Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City (Administration).

Horace Greeley is a man of great ability and eminent character. Whatever his follies and foibles in his ambitions for office—these the future will forget, and he is certain of a foremost place in the history of the anti-slavery contest, of the struggle for Human Rights on the American continent. But the propagandists of revolutionary ideas can seldom organize them; Mr. Greeley has no skill in organization or administration. He is a great practical journalist, who knew how to write the anti-slavery argument so strong that American common sense and conscience could not evade it. That was his work, and he has done it grandly. Now he thinks he should be President. Fortunately the country knows better than he.

From the DesMoines (Iowa) Register (Administration).

In some respects the greatest man America has produced, Mr. Greeley is in others among the weakest. In strength of mere brain, in talent, he is mighty; in strength of judgment, in tact, his course has marked him as sadly lacking. He is generally very right, when right at all; but almost always very wrong when wrong at all. When he goes off from the straight direction he goes on a tangent, and the whole length of it.

From the Washington *Chronicle* (Administration).

Of course it is hard to tell the upshot to-day. Temptations will assail the Democracy on either side. On the one hand they have been beaten so cruelly so many times in direct succession that naturally they are disheartened, and willing to do anything rather than suffer defeat in this campaign, even if it be necessary to accept Greeley with his, to them, hateful record and the platform adopted, the like of which never held the feet of Democrat before. The Democrats in Washington looked blue enough on the first announcement of the ticket yesterday, and some of them coughed at it most contemptuously, but some, and prominent Democrats too, at last made up their minds to accept it.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Journal (Administration.)

We alluded the other day to Mr Greeley as having forfeited the respect of his old political associates, but we did not then, and do not now, question his integrity. He sets with a mistaken zeal for what he considers right, and is controlled in his actions largely by his own interests, however he has labored for years to prove his unselfishness. As in the case of Salmon P Chase, Lyman Trumbull, and others of their ilk, the desire to reach the Presidency has affected the reason and the reliability of Mr. Greeley to a degree to subject his integrity to strange doubts and fears. Nevertheless, we believe the poor old man is honest, though he may be demented on this subject.

From the Buffalo Commercial (Administration).

The Cincinnati Convention has adjourned. Its platform of principles has been given to the country and its candidates are before the people. As for the platform, it communicates many principles that are vital to the security and supremacy of pure Republican institutions; they are principles, moreover, to which the Republican party has been devoted, and for which it has labored from the first hour of its existence. There are many who have the utmost respect for Mr. Greeley's good qualities of head and heart, of which he has a fair share. But this appreciation of whatever is good in a man, leads those who admire him most to think that he is in the best place for himself and the public now.

From the Boston Globe (Administration.)

It is according to the eternal fitness of things that the warm friend and bailee of Jefferson Davis, and the apologist for Southern secession, should head the ticket of a party which inscribes upon its banner, as a leading measure of government, "the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion." "Go in peace," said editor Greeley to the ambitious traitors who sought to carry the cotton States out of the Union; "to restrain you would be contrary to the principles of the Declaration of Independence."

From the Washington Republican (Administration.)

Mr Greeley is a strong man in many respects. He is the editor of a journal that has been the principal organ of the Republican party since the party has had an existence. Although he has sometimes blundered and gone astray, he has in the main been true and faithful and patriotic; and the party has honored and revered him for his services. But, now, that he has divorced himself from the party, and abandoned the policy which he has so long advocated, and by which he has long stood, the masses of the Republican party, who have treated him with so much tenderness and courtesy in the past, who have so generously closed their eyes upon his faults, and shut their ears against the slanders upon him, will treat him as they would treat any other traitor to their principles.

Miscellaneous.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* asserts that the Chicago *Times* caused it to be authoritatively asserted at Cincinnati that that paper would support no person nominated at Cincinnati unless it were Judge Davis; and that the same paper had obtained from Judge Davis the promise to accept a nomination from the Democratic party.

—Some of the opponents of Governor Brown, of Missouri, have assailed him for his intemperate habits. The St. Louis *Democrat*, though by no means a friend of Governor Brown's, comes to his defence, and says, what has already been before published, that Mr. Brown some time since took occasion to promise publicly total abstinence from all liquor. "We have strong assurances," it adds, "that he has kept the pledge he then took, and are sorry to see that his personal enemies in Illinois are reviving the recollections of some of his previous irregularities."

—The Philadelphia *Press* says:

> The Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, who was also temporary Chairman of the Convention which met at Harrisburg on April 10, and nominated Auditor General John Frederick Hartranft for Governor, is a candidate for renomination, but is being repudiated by his constituents, and will in all probability be defeated. Even the Pittsburgh *Gazette* says the man cannot be re-elected should he be renominated.

—General J. C. Abbott, who lately failed to obtain a seat in the Senate, is now disputing with Third Auditor Rutherford the Congressional nomination in the Third North Carolina District.

—The case of W. D. Bloxham (Democrat), who was elected Lieutenant Governor of Florida in 1870 over Day, but counted out, will be tried at the present term of the Supreme Court of that State.

—What's in a name: Doom is running for Governor of Nebraska; Looney for Congress, in Tennessee; and Hobby for Congress, in Texas.

—The organization of the Connecticut Legislature was promptly effected on the 1st, as follows: Senate—S. S. Cotton, President *pro tem.*; B. A. Hough, of Danbury, Clerk. House—Amos S. Neal, of Woodbridge, Speaker; George H. Cowell, of Waterbury, Clerk; and William R. Foster, of Stafford Springs, Assistant Clerk. According to Connecticut usage, Mr. Foster should next year be Clerk of the House, and the year after Clerk of the Senate, the way his predecessors have gone before him.

—Judge A. S. Merriman, of Buncombe, the Democratic nominee for Governor of North Carolina, was a subdued Union man during the war, but a bitter opponent of Republican reconstruction, and a candidate for the United States Senate at the time Vance was elected.

—The Mt. Carroll (Ill.) *Mirror* says:

> A citizen of the southern portion of the county, a farmer, was in town on Wednesday last and inquired of a friend the way to the *Mirror* office. He said he had been taking THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE; it went back on Grant, and he stopped. Then he took the [illegible]; it went back on Grant, and he quit that back the other day, and told them to keep his money but he didn't want the paper. Now, says he, "I want a paper that is sure for Grant, and I am going to take the *Mirror*."

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A. S. J. Phelps, of Elmwood, is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney in the Peoria Circuit.

—Morrison & Whitlock, of Jacksonville, have entered suit against John T. Alexander, claiming $27,000 for legal service.

—The Davenport *Gazette* says:

> A married lady in Rock Island has been in the habit, for several years, of placing needles in her mouth whenever she found them lying around loose. Of course she now and then swallowed a needle, and it was sure to appear in some strange locality a few months after passing down the throat. During the last five years seven needles have been extracted from her body in different places. Two needles have been extracted from the region of the stomach, and [illegible]; one from the leg, near the knee, and recently a needle was taken from the left temple. The lady has always enjoyed good health, and has never suffered any inconvenience from the needles.

WISCONSIN.

Only some 5,000 000 out of 300,000 000 feet of logs cut on Black River, have come down, and loggers are looking for the June rise.

IOWA.

The Savery House lease, DesMoines, was sold last week, for $3 000.

—The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* says the Union Pacific Company will begin the erection of a permanent passenger depot at the Transfer grounds in June.

—Walter F. Brannan, of Muscatine, the newly-appointed Judge of the Seventh Circuit, is the only Democrat out of the forty Judges in the State.

—The Grinnell *Herald* modestly suggests that Iowa College immediately needs West College, Central College, a scientific hall, an astronomical [illegible], a chapel, and libraries, an academy and normal hall, a ladies' boarding-house, and, perhaps, a gymnasium and military hall and dormitory for college classes only.

—A train on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, the other day, ran into an immense flock of swan, brant, geese, and other wild fowl, and killed many. The birds were just about to alight on the track.

INDIANA.

A. C. Mellette, of the Muncie *Times*, has been nominated for the *Legislature*.

—Phil. Hale, of Paducah, attending a tobacco sale in Evansville, last Friday, had his pocket picked of $1,019.

—In Whitley County there is a new-fangled corn-dropper. It drops two rows and hunts ground-squirrels at the same time. All the operator has to do is to lean up against the tree and sweat—until the horn blows.

MICHIGAN.

A fire at Grand Rapids, last Friday night, burned twelve wooden buildings on Ottawa street, driving more than one hundred persons into the street. Loss $40,000; insurance, $20,000.

—Willie, aged 12, son of Captain George W. Remington, was drowned, at Grand Rapids, Saturday morning.

—A fire at Muskegon, Friday evening, burned eight buildings, including Peter Schuler's store, two boarding-houses, and the residences of Nicholas Wagner, John White, and Thomas Stevens.

—A new railroad—the Mackinaw & Chicago—is projected, to run from Monteith Junction, via Otsego, [illegible], Berrien Springs, Three Oaks, and (perhaps) Paw Paw.

—One Toucey, who had failed to commit suicide, and found refuge in Brockway's Detroit Hotel,—the House of Correction—has been recognized as a brother of the Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad, and has been sent on a pleasure tour at that brother's expense.

MINNESOTA.

The construction of the Brainerd Branch of the Northern Pacific, from Sauk Rapids to Brainerd, has been indefinitely postponed; but it is understood to be the intention of the Company to push the construction of the branch from St. Cloud *via* Alexandria and Fergus Falls, as rapidly as possible.

PERSONAL.

John Conant, of Jaffrey, last week gave $48,000 to the New Hampshire Agricultural College, and had previously given $30,000.

—Samuel Williston, of Easthampton, Mass., has signified his intention of donating $500,000 to Amherst College, to be paid after his decease.

—Samuel C. Taber, of the Elmira *Advertiser*, and a member of the New York Republican State Committee, was last week presented with a silver service and a gold watch—all costing $1,000—because, on his motion, the State Republican Convention meets in Elmira, the 15th inst.

—Edward M. Johnson, of Steuben, has been elected Clerk of the New York Assembly, *vice* Underwood, deceased.

—Adjutant General James A Dawson, of Kentucky, has succeeded L. G. Matthews, as editor and proprietor of the Louisville *Evening Ledger*.

—The Connecticut Legislature will doubtless re-elect Judge Park, of the Supreme Court, and Judge Loomis, of the Superior Court, whose terms shortly expire.

—It was a wise piece of paternal forethought in General Grant to hurry his son and daughter off to Europe this year, that they might be received with every mark of distinguished consideration. For there is no knowing what a year may bring forth, particularly an election year; and the one text of Scripture which General Grant knows to perfection is, "He that provideth not for his own is worse than an infidel."

—During Miss Nellie Grant's stay in Paris, a ball will be given at the Grand Hotel in her honor.

—Lieutenant Commander Gridley, of the United States steamer *Michigan*, was married at Erie, Pa., last Friday evening, to Miss Hattie Vincent, daughter of the Hon. J. P. Vincent, Presiding Law Judge of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

—A. Worley Patterson, late United States Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi, and owner of the Iuka Springs Hotel property, is under arrest for robbery, and has been taken to Jackson, Miss.

—The late Robert Harper, of Albany, N. Y., won an election bet of $600, in 1868, and now his heirs have been compelled by law to refund $765, interest being added.

—The Rev. John Douglass has resigned the pastorate of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, held by him twenty-two years.

—Addie Ballou married a couple at Terre Haute, Ind., last week, and, in the nuptial lecture, told him "Cradles were cheaper than divorces."

—John Stuart Mill and Sismondi both insist upon the necessity that every married pair should bring two children into the world, and no more, to make good their places therein.

—Marion Harland, in "At Last," says: "A woman who is engaged, or as good as engaged, to six or eight different men, cannot retain much purity of mind or strength of affection."

—Donn Piatt says: "A distinguished diplomat, who had served some time in Washington, died the other day in Europe, and among his effects they found 42 [illegible] and 650 love-letters from beautiful girls in Washington."

—Walt. Whitman is to deliver the "poem" at Dartmouth Commencement this year.

—Mr. Elihu Burritt is said to make a point of learning a new language every year. Next year he thinks of undertaking "Alwato."

—Major John S. Peck, of Montpelier, has been promoted to Adjutant General of Vermont.

—Last year, the venerable John Neal, of Portland, was indicted for printing a libel against certain Directors of the Portland & Kennebec Railway, relative to the manner in which they came into possession of the road. Mr. Neal has now published a statement that the recent decision of the Supreme Court exonerating the parties charged and justifying their procedure has led him to reconsider his views, and he is satisfied that he was "grievously mistaken, and is sorry that he was so mistaken in the law." As he has thus made honorable amend, it is understood that the indictment against him will be quashed.

—Deacon William C. Snow, a well-known citizen of Providence, R. I., died on the 30th ult.

—A nice and very interesting point of law is likely to come up for settlement in a Court of Atlanta, Ga. The facts of the case allow of the question being put in this shape: If a young man becomes engaged to a lady and gives her a gold watch, and then his suit is rejected by the maiden's stern parents, and he commits suicide after leaving the said watch at a jeweler's to be marked, can the young lady recover the watch?

—"Burleigh" writes from New York to the Boston *Journal*:

> Our versatile, witty, and popular Irishman, Henry M. Gallaher, has had a regular siege. The thriving town of Elizabeth has completed a very charming Baptist edifice, and the society wanted a minister to fit the church. Mr. Gallaher was selected, and a call regularly made out. A wealthy man in the parish, who has any quantity of land to sell, [illegible] toward the salary $5,000 a year, while the church was to raise $2,500. His present church, not to be outdone, raised his salary to the same plane. Then the [illegible] of rivalry commenced between the two, the pastor being nearly torn to pieces and distracted. Last week he called his official men together, and announced that he should stay with his present charge. The decision was telegraphed to the wealthy gentleman in Elizabeth, and he took the first train for New York. On reaching the parsonage, they found the minister under the charge of the doctor. The door was unhung, and admission positively denied to every one. But servants are human, and [illegible] laughs at locksmiths. Admission was obtained through the basement, and the persistent committee man seated himself in the chamber of the patient. The interview lasted from 4 o'clock till 2 in the morning. Ten thousand dollars' salary was offered, a house and lot, valued at $15,000, would be given to the minister. This seemed to upset things. Wednesday Mr. Gallaher quietly packed his trunk, stepped on board of a Cunarder, and has gone abroad, leaving both churches in a stew. The matter [illegible] into Wall street, and the betting is 60 to 40 that [illegible] both wins.

—Miss Harriet Colfax, sister of the Vice-President, is a Light-Keeper at Michigan City, at a salary of $550 per year.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Policemen Taken off Duty and Arraigned Before the Board on Frivolous Charges.

The Commissioners Decline to Participate in the Eight Hour Demonstration.

A regular meeting of the Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Talcott in the chair, flanked by Messrs. Rehm and Sheridan. To impress the audience and reporters, Commissioner Talcott announced that he hoped some dignity would be exhibited, and proceeded to illustrate by taking off his coat, unbuttoning his vest, and putting his feet on the table, with an important frown.

RESIGNATIONS.

The resignations of Policemen M. Dawson and Jeremiah Sheahan were tendered, and accepted.

The resignations of Policemen Charles E. Becker and Ed. Newton were also accepted.

FULL DUTIES.

John Murphy, Milo Colburn, Edward Laughlin, George A. Bender, and Patrick H. Hussey, were reported by the Superintendent as having satisfactorily served their sixty days' probation, and were accordingly appointed to the regular service of the Department.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Officer William H. Prince, hitherto stationed at Lincoln Park, was accused of inattention to duty. The charge was based on the fact that one Theodore Schneider was run over, in November, by a teamster, and Prince did not know who drove the vehicle. It turned out to be a case of mistaken identity, the witnesses not being certain that Prince was the offending party. Some claimed that Prince had shaven himself (which he had not), and others that he was shrinking in size. Prince, in his own defence, showed that he didn't shave, didn't know anything about the accident, except that he picked the wounded man up and carried him home.

Mr. Schneider felt aggrieved, and said, "Its yust so vell somebody hilt me on the shtreet, and I get no satishvaction," and withdrew.

The charges were dismissed.

UNFOUNDED CHARGES.

Officers Acher and Connell were charged with wilful maltreatment of a citizen.

John Lough complained that the officers arrested him and confined him in a police station all Sunday. The charge against him was assault and battery, and he was fined $5 for disorderly conduct. He was a tailor by trade, and the officer seized him by the arm and jerked him about. He had got into a row in an Archer avenue saloon, and thrashed a man.

His brother said the two policemen came in and had no warrant, and his brother (John) would not accept the invitation to go with them without the necessary document. He had been arrested in the saloon referred to once before. The officer called him a *schnicgle*.

Officer Acher. "I arrested you before."

Mr. Lough. "Its a lie! You are a liar!"

Commissioner Talcott. "Now you keep your shirt on, will you? We are liars; we can lie fast enough when we want to."

The party who had been thrashed said the men had been arrested once before for beating his mother-in-law. His injuries were very severe, and he did not know whether he would recover or not.

The charges were dismissed.

INATTENTION TO DUTY.

Officer William Dyer was charged with inattention to duty and lounging on beat. It being shown that the officer was leaning over a billiard table for twenty minutes on Saturday, by Sergeant Garritty; that he was a very indifferent policeman and had been reported to ex-Captain George Miller, by Sergeant Johnson; that he didn't inspire any fear in his manly bosom, by a boy named Porter; that he could not have any policeman around his corner when he wanted him, by Thomas Moore, for the prosecution; and that he was only in the billiard saloon twice and sober each time, for the purpose of talking about young scamps who pestered him, by W. B. Carney; that he did not see Dyer drink anything in the saloon, having been in there five minutes only, making inquiries about some boys, by B. W. Duffy for the defence; that he was a vigilant and virtuous officer by the policeman himself, and the charges were dismissed.

Commissioner Talcott said he had known Dyer two years; he was as full as a tub all the time, and didn't get drunk because he could not. He favored discharging the officer.

ANOTHER TRUMPED-UP CHARGE.

Officer Rudolph Sanders was charged with maltreating a prisoner.

George Lander said he was arrested by the policeman and kept in the Webster Avenue Station from 7 o'clock in the morning till 6 o'clock in the evening, and no charge was entered against him. He did not know what charge there was against him.

The officer explained that he arrested him on the order of the Coroner, on suspicion of murder.

Lander said he was not put in a cell, but was under restraint, and not allowed to go out until the Coroner came in and released him. There was no warrant in the officer's hands, but the latter explained his action.

The officer received his authority from Sergeant Fox.

Coroner Stephens explained that the wife and relatives of a man who had died, and a certificate of whose death by small pox was given, came to him and complained that her husband had been murdered by Lander, and demanded an inquest. While taking the steps for the inquest, Sergeant Fox had complained that Lander was an irresponsible party and was at large, and therefore wanted to arrest him. Stephens told him to use his own judgment and held the inquest. The *post mortem* showed that death was caused by small pox. He found on returning from the inquest that Lander was in custody and he ordered his release.

The charges were dismissed.

A young person practicing, wasted half an hour trying to prove that the deceased, who caused the difficulty, was not murdered.

THE TRADES' UNION PARADE.

A delegation of Trades' Union men, headed by Andy Cameron, waited upon the Board, asking for an escort of 25 police to take part in the Trades' Union demonstration on Wednesday week.

The Board agreed on condition that they were mounted.

The delegation also asked the appointment of 50 special police from their own number, which exceedingly modest request was not granted.

Finally, the delegation asked that the Commissioners would take part in the demonstration, which request was also declined.

MORE CHARGES.

A charge of inattention to duty was brought against Officer Morrison, who was fined four days' pay.

A charge of the same character was brought against Officer Eoinger, but dismissed.

The Board adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

UNITY CHURCH.

Annual Meeting of the Society—Delegates Appointed—Financial Statement—Work on the Church.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Unity Church Society was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Messrs. Fox & Howard, Central Union Block, Mr. Nathan Mears in the chair.

The following gentlemen were selected as delegates to the Northwestern Conference of Liberal Churches, to be held on Wednesday, at the Third Unitarian Church, in this city: General J. D. Webster, Miss F. L. Roberts, Mr. B. F. Adams, Mrs. Thomas Fry, Judge Booth and Mrs. Booth.

The Board of Trustees reported the total destruction of the records of the church in the great fire. Fortunately, however, a record of the receipts and expenditures was kept by one of the Trustees, from which the following figures were obtained: One year since, the funded debt was $63,000, and the floating debt $14,000. The latter has since been cancelled by subscription. Of the former, $15,000 due to Artemas Carter, Treasurer of Antioch College, has been paid. Of $35,000 due to Mrs. Greene, a partial payment was tendered, but declined until a final settlement could be made. A considerable amount realized from insurance has been loaned to Messrs. Mears & Bates, on interest. The policies held by the church at the time of the fire footed up $105,000, from which $44,201.20 have been collected, and it is expected that $6,000 more will be realized. The receipts since the last annual meeting were $63,506.19, and the expenditures $37,876.54, leaving in the hands of the Treasurer $25,629.65. If all assets were collected and applied to the payment of the funded debt there would remain to be paid but $20,000.

The Trustees were Messrs. Nathan Mears, John E. Fry, and H. T. Thompson, who were unanimously re-elected. George E. Adams, Secretary, and W. E. Furness, Treasurer, were also re-elected.

Mr. H. T. Thompson, from the Building Committee, reported that the services of Edward Burling had been secured as architect, and of George Chambers as superintendent of the mason work, and that the walls were in progress of construction.

Mr. Mears expressed the hope that the basement would be ready for services by Oct. 1. He said Mr. Collyer would be here on Wednesday and preach next Sunday; that he was lecturing every week-day night and preaching three times on Sunday; and that the joint fund from the National Unitarian Association and from private contributions for rebuilding the church would be from $60,000 to $70,000.

The meeting passed a vote of thanks to Hon. William Gray, of Boston, for continuing the salary of the pastor, Rev. Robert Collyer.

On motion of W. E. Furness, the Building Committee was directed to consider the propriety of providing a suitable vault for the preservation of the records of the Church.

The Society then adjourned.

Michigan Central Railroad.

The Michigan Central Railroad will make no general changes in its time card for the summer. Its through trains will run same as now. The following changes in local trains take place today. The Kalamazoo accommodation will now run to Jackson, and be termed the Jackson accommodation. It will leave Chicago at 3:30 p.m., and arrive at 10:20 a.m., and will run daily, Sundays included. Passengers for St. Joseph, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, and Pentwater, will leave Chicago at 9 a.m., instead of 6 a.m., as heretofore.

A Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you be so kind as to answer in THE TRIBUNE the following question, as there is a disagreement about it, and your decision was referred to for settlement:

Was Frank P. Blair (ex-Candidate for Vice President with Seymour) ever a regularly appointed Cabinet Minister under President Lincoln's Administration? and, if so, what office did he fill?

A. L. G.

ANSWER.—Frank Blair was never a member of the Cabinet. His brother, Montgomery Blair, was Postmaster General during part of Mr. Lincoln's term.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RANGE, BROILER, dining and kitchen furniture, silver-plated knives, forks, spoons, etc, etc, at 378 Wabash-av, next door to Central Hall.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 3 Congress-st.
200x125, corner Marshfield & Harrison-sts.
[illegible] lots on West Twenty-second-st., near Robey. Very desirable for investment.
47x108, Oakwood-st, east of State, near Lincoln Park. Very choice.
132 feet front on [illegible] place, near Ellis Park.
60x165 feet, with fine residence, on Drexel boulevard. Very choice.
90x165 on Oakwood-av, very choice, with residence.
74x180 on Oakwood-av, near Cottage Grove.
241 feet front, Forty-sixth-st, near Vincennes, very beautiful grove property.
125x190, Hyde Park-av, near Sixty-third-st, east front, opposite South Park, only $35.
210 feet west front, on Hyde Park-av, near Oak-st.
300x150, northwest corner Adams and Fiftieth-sts. Very desirable; only $60.
KENWOOD.
Choice residence property, improved and unimproved. Acre property to suit customers. Houses and lots in all parts south of city limits.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF 119 FIFTH-AV. (Wells-st.), between Madison and Washington, with the building thereon. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A 4-STORY, MARBLE FRONT house, Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st., $14,000; $4,000 cash, balance 12 years, semi-annual payments. Inquire J. H. ROSS, 472 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CORNERS on North Dearborn-st., north of Chestnut-st. Apply at 475 Wabash-av., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS $300—WE CONtinue to sell at above prices, on very easy terms; no trouble to show them over; 100 have been sold this spring to parties to build on. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOT 24x100 ON LAKE-ST, SOUTH side of street, between Wabash and Michigan avs., east of and adjoining Doggett, Bassett & Hill's new building. Apply to CHARLES A. GREGORY, 360 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE VERY VALUABLE PROPERty fronting on Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, Wabash-av., and State-st; has a frontage of 462 feet on Wabash-av., 462 feet on State-st., and 342 feet on Boulevard. Its nearness to the great South Park, and facilities offered by frequent trains of Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroads, for cheap and easy access to centre of the city, makes this a desirable investment for improvement or speculation.
FAKE & CLARK,
330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—A LARGE LIST OF residence property in South and West Divisions. Also, cheap lots on monthly payments or long time, with but small cash payments, where purchaser will improve.
FAKE & CLARK,
330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES FRONTING HUMboldt boulevard.
30 acres, within the city limits, on very easy terms. Will subdivide to pay large profits.
A very choice block on Michigan-av. The cheapest property offered.
FAKE & CLARK,
330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST., 100X125, $300.
Cass and Indiana-sts., northeast corner, $300.
Illinois-st., between Rush and Cass, 50 feet south front, $300.
FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, CHEAP, A BRICK house, on Indiana-av.; modern improvements; good barn; possession at once. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—CHOICE AND CHEAP LOTS, OUTside fire limits. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES ON FAVORABLE terms, situated on Thirty-second-st., convenient to Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Dummy. Apply to F. P. FISHER, No. 70 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST. HOUSE and lot 50x100, south front, on a corner; very low, for a few days only; near to business; very pleasant location. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block.

FOR SALE—ON FIVE YEARS' CREDIT—Splendid Lincoln Park lots. I will advance cash to erect brick improvements. The best residence property in the North Division to make arrangements for a first class homestead with small cash outlay. Apply to BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT AND BARN, ALL IN good repair; immediate possession given. Apply on the premises, 1190 Wabash-av.; or will rent furnished.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, ON EAST LAKE near Market-st., one lot on easy terms and at a low figure. Address M 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS 140 TO 180 FEET IN DEPTH and on the highest ground in the city, for the small price of $300. Do not buy until you have seen these lots. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OAKLEY, LEAVIT, DAvis, and Shober sts. and North av., at the corner of Wicker Park, only $600 each. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—600 FEET ON DREXEL-AV., BEing all the frontage between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., east front. Price, $45 per foot, on easy terms. ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS, 15 LOTS on First, Second, and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble-sts.
50x125 on Lake-av., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts.
10 lots on Egan-av., near Stewart-av.
49x160 Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth st.
2 story frame house with brick basement, at Maplewood, with lot 50x125. Price, $2,850, on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—11 BRICK AND 2 FRAME HOUSES on corner of Throop and Van Buren-sts. J. D. MACLEOD, 130 Throop-st.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., CORNER WESTern-av., $80 per ft; cheap. Wabash-av., cor. Twenty-fifth-st., 50 feet. Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 100x181, only $200 per foot. Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 25x160, $110 per foot; low. Elegant lake shore property near Kenwood, only $65 per foot. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ON WEST Madison st., 140 feet, for a nice residence lot on North or South Sides. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. RESIDENCE. A very desirable 3-story and basement marble front residence on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st., at a low price, and on very easy terms. Immediate possession. This is the best opportunity on the avenue; good brick barn, etc. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan av.

FOR SALE—MARKET-ST., LOT 45 FEET FRONT on Market st., near Adams. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY, 71x150 feet on East Jackson-st., near Wabash-av., fronting Matteson House and adjoining Gardner's Hotel. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD, ONE OF THE MOST desirable lots in Chicago, 300x400 feet, southwest corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Woodland-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SHEFFIELD-AV., 10 ACRES ON Sheffield-av., near Davis-st., on line of proposed dummy railroad. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY HOMES. A BEAUTIful cottage and large lot at Palatine, Cook County. A cottage and 3 acres of garden at Barrington. An elegant home and 30 acres at Allen's Grove. A fine house and large lot at Beloit, Wis. R. KENNEDY, No. 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$7,500, $1,500 CASH, WILL BUY A 2-story brick and brick basement house and lot on Twenty-sixth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs. Balance on long time. J. S. GOULD, 351 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$1,150, $300 CASH, WILL BUY A new cottage and lot, 25x125 to alley, 4 blocks from street cars, and on Thirty-first st. J. S. GOULD, 351 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$550, $100 CASH, WILL BUY A nice lot, 25x125, on Robey-st., near the horse cars. J. S. GOULD, 351 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—DESPLAINES-ST.—HOUSE AND lot, east front, offered at a bargain for a few days, between Monroe and Adams. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 50X172 FEET, WEST front, on Wabash av., north of Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK, 10 ACRES ON North-av., corner of Humboldt Park, suitable for subdivision. 100 per cent profit by retailing. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. A handsome two story house and 50 feet, refitted throughout, choice neighborhood. Apply at 164 Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHed house on Wabash av., near Twenty-eighth-st., 12 rooms, all modern improvements. Address OWNER, 196 and 198 Michigan av.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS AT HYDE Park and Oakland:
183x150 on Oak-st., 4 blocks west of depot, at $45 per foot.
190x150 on Oak-st., fine location, near depot; corner.
100x100 on Hyde Park-av., with lake front, and in neighborhood of fine improvements.
Several choice lots on Ellis and Lake avs., near Oakland Depot.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT, CORner Ohio and Pine sts. $225 per foot. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, WITH LONG LEASE, ON Wabash av., north of Sixteenth-st., west front, furnished. Very desirable, and offered at a great bargain if taken at once. Two-story and basement, 12 rooms. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS IN GOOD LOCAtions.
8 lots on Burnside st., near Forty-seventh.
4 lots on Forty-seventh-st., near Stewart-av.
27 lots near Humboldt Park.
[illegible] lots in Holstein, near Milwaukee-av.
12 lots on Twelfth-st., near Wood.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE PIECE ON THE RIVER, 40 acres, excellently adapted for manufacturing. Only $10 down, balance easy. Privilege subdivision and release. Commission to agents. Address Box 2738 Cincinnati Ohio.

FOR SALE—MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 14 rooms, fine cellar, brick barn, corner of Sangamon and Jackson sts; a bargain. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts, Room 28.

FOR SALE—150X160 FEET ON STATE-ST., AND 120x160 feet on Michigan-av., and 70x160 feet on Indiana-av., all near Fourteenth-st., offered cheap; 2 valuable business corners and 3 dwellings on Wabash-av., from Twentieth to Twenty-second-sts.; 25x160 feet near Twenty-eighth st., on Michigan-av., cheap; 23x82½ feet near Dearborn st., on Quincy, 11 years' time; 100x160 feet on State-st., near Forty-fifth-st.; 5 lots on West Harrison st., $800 each. WHITE & BEAD, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIdence. Gas, water, barn, etc., with either 50 or 100 feet front. 30 Lake av., between Wahpansch-av. and Douglas place. Apply to J. S. SCOVEL, 387 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL DESIRAble residences left. Fine marble front on Michigan-av., east front, south of Twenty-sixth st., with barn, $18,000; two-story and basement brick, with lot 50x180, east front on Michigan-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st.; house, and lot 25x180 on Indiana-av., $6,000. Several fine places at Hyde Park and Oakland, which we can sell on easy terms. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE for $2,100, with ground lease, on Forest-av., near Thirty-second st. A. W. WHEELER, 215 State-st.

FOR SALE—$1,300—NEW COTTAGE AND LOT on Thirty-first-st., easy terms, by W. W. WATSON, JR., 215 East Madison st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 5 ACRES ON FORTY-seventh-st, east of Michigan av, at a decided bargain if sold on Tuesday. 10 acres in Linden Grove, at Englewood; 300 feet Kankakee Boulevard, near Thirty-seventh st. B. L. HONORE, 300 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $300—TERRIBLY SLAUGHtered to-day. Lot on Van Buren st, near Western-av. Easy terms. First come, first served. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BLOCK in Egandale. It has a frontage of 302½ feet on Greenwood, and 302½ feet on Egandale-av., by a depth of 165 feet to a 20 feet alley. The property is located north of Fifty-fifth-st., and is covered with the finest kind of evergreens, elm and maple trees. The owner asks $50 per foot, and wishes to sell immediately. ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 133 LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—SHEFFIELD-AV.—THREE BEAUtiful lots, east front, on Sheffield av., near School-st., on Graceland road. Price low. Title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE with all modern improvements, and lot 23x131 feet, south front, on Jackson, between Wood and Lincoln sts.; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE LOTS—[illegible] lots fronting on Clybourn, [illegible] Lee, and Racine av., on the line of Chicago & Evanston Dummy Railroad, and outside of fire limits. Price low. Title perfect, and easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, No 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—RIDGEVILLE ROAD—TWO LOTS on the corner of Ridgeville and Julian-sts., near Milwaukee-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE—OR to rent on moderate terms, a well furnished house of ten rooms, bath-room and kitchen, on South Side. Address P 51, care of Branch Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—2 BLOCKS SUBdivided into lots, near the Cornell Factory. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 362 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS, 25X125 FEET EACH, south front, on Madison-st., near Western av; price, $85 per foot. Also 5 lots, 25x125 feet, south front, on Madison-st., near California-st.; price $50 per foot. SNYDER & LEE 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND GOOD LOT, NEAR Webster-av., $2,100, on Davis-st. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS, 25X125 EACH, FRONTING on Washington st., Warren and Park-avs., near California-st.; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK ADDITION—LOTS in this subdivision for $250 each; small payment down, balance long time; the cheapest and most attractive property in or around Chicago; land high and dry, handsomely adorned by shade trees, sidewalks, &c., 6 miles from the Court House, approachable by two splendid turnpike drives and on the Northwestern Railroad; fare only 7 cents, time 20 minutes. 25 houses are now in process of building, 50 houses will be erected during the summer. Every purchaser is sure to double his money in 6 months. Liberal deduction will be made where whole blocks are sold, or where parties will build immediately. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—BEAUTIFUL homes, with large grounds. New house, lot 100 feet east front, with modern improvements, $6,600; easy terms; if not sold soon will rent. Also new house, easy terms; with corner lot 135x207, shaded with beautiful oaks; will rent if not sold soon. Also, new house, with gas, bath, and laundry; beautiful location, $7,000. Also, desirable lots and acre property on favorable terms. T. A. COSGROVE, office at Evanston.

FOR SALE—AT OCONOMOWOC—I WILL SELL or exchange my summer residence for Chicago property. The location is the finest in the West, and very few grounds are more highly cultivated; surrounding drives beautiful; 500 feet of fine gravel beach on Lake LaBelle. House furnished and ready for occupancy. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES FOR $1,800, $2,000, $2,500, $3,800, $5,000, and $10,000, near church, school and depot; will sell on most favorable terms. Inquire of the owner, at 800 State-st., from 9 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 2 ACRES ON Junction-av., east of Halsted-st. E. L. CANFIELD, or J. MATTESON, 169 East Madison st.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE FOREST, SUBURBAN homes and residence sites. I will show the property. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—DEPOT GROVE lots near the station; also half-acre [illegible] A. BLAKE, 202 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—VERY ATTRACTIVE LOTS IN Austin, two miles from city limits; 12 trains daily; 7 cents fare; 20 minutes' time. See the lots before you purchase elsewhere. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—THE RUSH IS TO ENGLEWOOD—$2,800 buys stylish 7-room house, 50 ft corner lot, well, cistern, fence, near station and Normal School, completed May 24, $700 cash, monthly payments. Call early if you want it. Choice lots near station, monthly payments. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WE NOW HAVE IN THE MARket our fine subdivision at the South Depot, at Evanston, and are selling lots readily at from $30 to $80 per foot. This is fine property, lying between the railroad and lake, and near the depot. In view of the improvements now under way and under contract, and the intrinsic merit of this property, there is no doubt but that it will increase 50 per cent within the year. WARREN, KENNY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LAWNDALE, 5 ACRES AT LAWNdale station. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE—A DESIRABLE house and lot, very cheap. Also, two of the most beautifully located lots in the place, at a sacrifice, to a cash customer. These lots were selected several years ago, and are among the very choicest, as they are certainly the cheapest in the place. They will be sold much below the Company's rates for the poorest lots. As an investment they must prove very profitable to any purchaser. The lots are 100 feet front by about 200 feet deep. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, COTTAGE houses and lots on favorable terms. HENRY M. KIDDER, 108 West Randolph st.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, JUST TEN MILES due west from the Wells-st. depot; 30 minutes' ride; low fare; plenty of trains.
One elegant house and entire block, $10,500.
One fine house and block, $8,750.
One new house of 9 rooms and half block, $5,750.
One well-built house and quarter block, $4,500.
Will sell less land if desired; terms easy; come and secure. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW, NEXT BLOCK northwest of terminus of horse railroad a building 30x50 to be removed. Inquire Eschenburg's Passage office, 12 North Halsted-st., between Randolph and Lake-sts.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A GOOD LOT AT Evanston; only $15 cash, and $5 monthly until paid. IRA BROWN, 141 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-TENTH DOWN ONLY. 5 acre blocks on dummy line, and good road inside boulevards. One-tenth down, balance easy. Commission to agents. Address Box 2738 Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES BETWEEN ENGLEwood and Washington Heights, $3,500, on easy terms. J. A. BROUSE, 400 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS—$150 EACH; $40 CASH, $10 per month without interest; high dry ground short distance below Normal School, on Rock Island Railroad. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES OF HIGH RIDGE LAND, south of Englewood, accessible by gravelled streets and by steam dummy trains on Rock Island Railroad. This property is suitable for immediate subdivision. Price $600 per acre; payable $500 cash, $850 in one year, and $1,650 in four years, 8 per cent. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—The Summit House, Marquette, L. S., Michigan, one of the largest hotels on the lakes, complete in all its appointments; upright, 35x84, wing 22x35; 3½ stories besides basement, commanding one of the best views of the harbor and surrounding city of any hotel in the place. Water and gas already in lower stories and can be conveyed to any part of the house or stable. Entirely new and both lower stories well furnished; ready to open in the spring of '72; is situated on the corner of Front and Rock streets; attached to the hotel is a barn and carriage house 20x70, with cellar. This valuable property is for sale on terms that offer an inducement to an enterprising and thorough going man of moderate means, seldom met with, being cheap at $18,000. We will sell this property for $8,000 cash down, and the remainder on time that will suit the purchaser. If not sold by June 1, the above property will be for rent. For full particulars and draft of building, address, or call on A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK FARM, A half section, containing nice grove of 15 or 20 acres, an artesian well of never-failing water, and nearly 300 acres prairie. Railroad leading to Chicago running through the farm, and only 1½ miles to a good station. $5,000 of the purchase money can remain five years. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO city property, a splendidly improved prairie stock farm of 300 acres, 65 miles from Chicago, near one of the best railroads running into this city. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, FOR CHICAGO city property, a fine farm of about 500 acres, in Kankakee County, all under good cultivation; good buildings, and well fenced; a never failing stream of water running through it from north to south. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO city property, a prairie farm of 160 acres, near Tuscola, Ill., on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. It is one of the best corn farms in the State. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM of 150 acres, well improved, in Warren County, Mo., 10 miles from St. Louis, and 2 miles from City of Warrenton. Will give a bargain. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—$7,000 WILL BUY ONE OF THE finest homesteads in the Fox River Valley. 32 acres. Fruits, shrubbery, and timber of all kinds. Buildings first-class. Ten minutes' from schools, churches. In the town of St. Charles. Come and see it. No land agents need apply. JAMES LUSK, St. Charles, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE, WITH 50 FEET OF ground, in the South Division, in a desirable locality; price not to exceed $25,000.
Also, house on Michigan-av., north of Thirtieth-st., in price from $12,000 to $15,000.
Also, 5, 10, or 20 acres on Michigan, Indiana, or South Park avs., or fronting Park.
Also, 200 or 300 feet on Michigan-av., north of Fifty-fifth-st., for which we have a cash customer.
FAKE & CLARK,
330 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SUBURBAN HOME, WITH GARden, cheap, on monthly payments. State location and particulars. Address H 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOTS OUTSIDE OF THE FIRE limits; also, acre property; full of orders. JOHN S. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, corner of LaSalle and Monroe sts.

WANTED—LOT, OR COTTAGE AND LOT, horses and harness, balance cash. Inquire at barn in rear of 604 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE FURNISHED or unfurnished, 8 or 10 rooms with modern improvements, for a small family; West Side preferred. Address B 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—6 ROOM HOUSE IN good neighborhood, before the 1st of June. Address, naming location, &c., W. S., care J. V. Farwell & Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—HALF OF A STORE for fruit and confectionery, in good business location. Address P. O. Box 285.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN, A furnished room in a Christian family, South Side preferred, below Twentieth-st., terms not to exceed $15 a month; references. Address, for two days, D. D. CREAR, P. O. Box 300.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY THE 1ST OR middle of June, a cottage or 4 rooms near street cars, by a family of 3, rent not to exceed $15 per month. A nice basement will answer. Address F 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 TO 10 rooms, 4 to 6 on first floor, and situated between Sheldon and Halsted, and Madison and Randolph. Address Z 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OF 4 or 5 rooms on the South Side, east of State and above Twelfth-st., or on the West Side convenient to the Madison-st. cars; must be nice location, rent not to exceed $35 per month. Apply JOHN AVERACH, P. O. Box 800.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR OR FIVE rooms for housekeeping, or a small cottage, three in family, no children; rent moderate; good paying tenant. Address, with terms, H 16, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—1,200 YARDS PURE SAND ON Douglas place for 50 cents cubic yard. Inquire RICHARD RILEY, cor. Twelfth and Canal-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD OLD BRICK, BY GADDES & REID, 146 South Clark-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—DRY 1-INCH AND 1½-INCH CLEAR lumber. Inquire at HOUGH'S Packing House dock, South Halsted-st. bridge.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS—SASH WEIGHTS—ALL sizes. A. DAUBE, 56 Blue Island-av.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE AT 143 ADams-st. J. B. [illegible]

WANTED—A FEW CARS OF NO. 1 LARGE red bricks that must be sold and delivered today. MUSSELWHITE & CO., Brick Commission Merchants, 50 West Lake-st., Room 3.

10,000 BEST PHILADELPHIA PRESSED brick for sale by THOMAS MACKEN, [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO RENT—PIANOS AND ORGANS. I MAKE renting a specialty. Do not rent to go out of the city. WM. R. PROSSER, No. 21 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—I HAVE IN NORTH EVANSTON 4 houses of from 8 to 10 rooms, which I will rent for one year at from $20 to $30 per month, paid yearly in advance, and give the party renting the privilege of purchasing within that time, at my present advertised prices; or I will sell for monthly payments. C. E. BROWNE, 24 South Canal-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—MY TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front residence, No. 653 Wabash-av., completely furnished, with brick stable—to a private family only. Apply for permit to the undersigned at Room 6, No. 564 Wabash-av., from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 o'clock. ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

TO RENT—BY J. L. DAVIS, 376 STATE-ST., 2-story and basement brick house No. 11 Ellis Park, all modern improvements except gas. Also, offices in building 376 State st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DWELLINGS—117 Hoyne-st., $30 per month. 119 Hoyne-st., $45 per month. CHACE & ABELL, 226 Wabash av.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND basement frame dwelling, fronting on Michigan-av., and known as No. 2 Eldridge court. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, No. 10 Eldridge court.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR ONE OR TWO years, a two-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms, in good order, modern improvements, on Michigan-av., south of Sixteenth-st. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash av.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment marble front dwelling, No. 8 Eldridge court, also the whole or part of the adjoining building No. 10 can be rented with No. 8. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, No. 10 Eldridge court.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE ONE BLOCK west of Union Park. Inquire of C. H. HOLMES, 60 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—NOW VACANT, THE BEAUTIFUL residence, No. 1338 Wabash-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, 503 Fulton-st., from 9 to 11 a.m.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST Side. Inquire at 649 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, AT Oak Park, 8 miles west of Chicago, to a small family; rent taken in board. Address A, 36 South Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 SMALL ROOMS; $30 per month; one of 4 rooms, $20; and 2 rooms, $12; furnished or unfurnished. 621 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, MODERN IMprovements. Apply on premises, southeast corner Monroe and Honore-sts.

TO RENT—NEAT NEW COTTAGE, CORNER Main and Wrong-sts., No. 123, near Archer-av. cars; water in the kitchen; $20 per month. C. J. ADAMS, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—AT A BARGAIN—ONLY $37.50 monthly in advance, if taken before May 10, the large 2-story, 8-room house, summer kitchen, barn, and large yard, situated 155 Western-av., near Fulton-st. Apply on premises Tuesday and Wednesday.

TO RENT—AT HIGHWOOD, BETWEEN Evanston and Lake Forest, elegant new brick dwelling. Commutation 13 cents. Or will sell to a first rate family; $500 to $800 down, and $30 to $50 monthly. Want good families to give character to property. E. ASHLEY MEARS, residence Highwood; office 1124 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES—16-ROOM HOUSE, WITH all modern improvements, 659 State st.
Large 2 story house, suitable for business purposes, 123 Washington, east of Union.
10-room house, 169 Mather-st., only $70 a month.
Two-story frame, 9 rooms, 232 South Sangamon, $900 a year.
[illegible] room house, [illegible] Ashland-av.
Several parts of houses, and some new ones, to be ready June 1. Call and see us.
D. COLE & SON,
House Renting Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—60 PECK-ST., NEAR Union Park; 12 rooms, all modern improvements. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Room 9 Bryan Block, corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—FINE, FURNISHED BRICK house No. 1 Rhodes-av., opposite University; 3 stories and basement; 12 rooms; well furnished; in excellent condition; within 3 minutes' walk of Cottage Grove cars and Fairview station; to private family only. Inquire on the premises, or of SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—11 ROOM BRICK ON WARREN-AV.
21 room house on Cottage Grove-av.
7 room furnished cottage on Twenty-fifth st.
Two 10-room bricks on Throop-st. All vacant.
T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, all improvements, 13 Silver st, corner of Harrison. TIMOTHY HURLEY, Doolittle Dry Dock office.

TO RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINING 9 rooms, with all modern improvements to gentleman and wife, without children, that will board owner and wife for the rent. Call in basement of 159 Centre-av.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV.—BRICK HOUSE modern improvements. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—MARBLE HOUSES ON MICHIGAN and Prairie avs., and brick house, with large lot at Highland Park. Will sell for $500 down and monthly payments. S. MEARS, 1124 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES—2-STORY FRAME house, 541 West Lake-st. Also cottage, 4 rooms and summer kitchen, 166 Fulton-st. Also cottage on Butterfield, near Twenty-first-st. Also 2 cottages on Wentworth-av., near Forty-fourth st. Also 50 building lots, Wentworth-av. and Forty-fourth st.; $5 a year; no taxes. Also lots on Erie, near Robey. Also several half acre lots on Twelfth st., near Western-av. HARTMAN & QUINN, 23 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY BASEMENT AND MANsard-story stone-front house, No. 1286 Wabash-av.; nearly new, with all modern conveniences. Apply to J. F. BONFIELD, 49 LaSalle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph-sts. Rooms single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—ONE FURNISHED room, with first class board, and a few other vacancies, from $6 to $8 per week. Best of day board, $4 per week. Locality pleasant; close to business; one fourth block from Randolph st. cars.

20 SIXTEENTH-ST.—AN UNFURNISHED front room, with alcove, for gentleman and wife; also, a single room for rent, with board. References exchanged.

46 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—AN UNFURNISHED front room, with board; also furnished rooms, with board.

65 BLUE ISLAND-AV., FOUR SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board.

75 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—BOARD AND LODGing for a few first-class boarders, with a good room, at $6 per week.

90 ASHLAND-AV.—HANDSOME PARLOR with alcove, unfurnished, with board. Also, rooms for gentlemen; house pleasant; modern improvements.

91 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms within ten minutes' walk of tunnel, with or without board. Three rooms for housekeeping in rear of 91.

186 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FEW GENtlemen boarders can be accommodated.

225 MITCHELL-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE a few gentlemen with good rooms and board; also a furnished front room for gentlemen, with or without board.

244 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen, can find nicely furnished room, desirable board, and modern conveniences.

248 CALUMET-AV.—TWO NICE PARLOR suites; also two fine, large rooms, furnished or unfurnished; other rooms for gents, in couples or single; first-class board; large brick house; all conveniences; pleasant location; near cars.

273 THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room and closet, with board, for gentleman and wife in a private family.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM AND board for a gentleman. Also, a barn to accommodate four or six horses, cheap.

299 WARREN-AV.—A PLEASANT COUPLE can obtain an unfurnished room and board at $12; private family, handsome house and neighborhood. Dinner at 6.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMOdate persons wanting board with a fine suite of rooms nicely furnished, and first-class board. Terms reasonable.

344 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR ABERdeen—Pleasant furnished front room, with board, for gent and wife, or two gents; terms, $17 per week; references exchanged.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED front and back chamber, with board; gas and bath, hot and cold water. Terms reasonable.

503 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, FURNISHED rooms, with board. Also, a few day boarders accommodated.

528 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, with first-class board, in a private family.

540 WABASH-AV., A LARGE, NEWLY furnished sleeping-room, with or without board.

570 LAKE-ST., OPPOSITE UNION PARK—Marble front, all modern improvements. A handsome suite of front rooms, furnished, with board. Also, a single room. Brick stable to rent.

584 WABASH-AV.—ONE FURNISHED room, with board for two. Day board, $6.

667 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMmodations, board, with one front room, with alcove. Terms moderate. Also, two day boarders wanted.

751 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished or unfurnished, if desired, front suite, with first-class table. References required.

777 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, A LARGE UNfurnished front room, with closet; will rent very cheap to a permanent party.

959 INDIANA-AV.—THIRD STORY BACK room, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; unfurnished, $15; furnished, $20; desirable room. Also, hall bedroom suitable for two gents, at very reasonable rate.

1017 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT room, with alcove, on second floor, large closet, all modern improvements, with board; also a very pleasant back room, with every convenience.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board; references exchanged; stages pass the door.

MADISON HOUSE—124 AND 126 WEST MADIson st.—Transient, $2.50 per day; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AT EVANSTON OR NORTHWARD for the summer, by a young man, single; in city during the day. Address A T L, 103 and 105 South Canal-st.

BOARD—WANTED, FOR SELF, WIFE, AND daughters (aged 10 and 14 years). Address, with lowest terms, S 92, Tribune office.

BOARD—LARGE FRONT ROOM, OR SUITE of two rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, on West Side. Permanent board. References exchanged. Apply to or address FRANK MACK, 10 and 12 West Randolph-st.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOM FOR self and wife, convenient to street cars or stages. Terms must be moderate, and will be permanent. References exchanged. Address E 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—UNFURNISHED BACK PARLOR, with clothes-closet, first floor, with first-class board to gentleman and wife. Michigan-av., south of Twenty-second-st., private family. Address [illegible] X, care Carrier 29.

BOARD—AND A FURNISHED ROOM WANTED by a lady. South Side north of Twelfth-st., preferred. Address L R, care Carrier No. 9.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO SECURE a pleasant home for self and daughter 5 years old, with necessary care of child, who is in perfect health, amiable and happy disposition, in a first class family without small children. References given and required. Address O 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE house, within two squares of Thompson's Block. Address J B S, 245 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE FARM OF 180 ACRES with stock and crop, near large town in Eastern Iowa. Good city property taken, or will sell on long time. [illegible]

I WILL EXCHANGE SOME GOOD PAYING stock for horse and open or top buggy. Address W 58, Tribune Branch office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY AND CASH, one of the best lots in Riverside; natural grove. A bargain will be given. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 52 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD suburban lot, and a ladies' gold watch and chain for furniture and a sewing machine, in good order. Address X 31, Tribune Branch Office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know, or cure all diseases or no pay. 129 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OF new marble front building [illegible] State-st., near corner of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 136 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, 50x40, AN our new brick building; this is an unusual chance to secure a good business location, with low rate of insurance. Inquire on the premises. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal st.

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE, 279 WEST MADIson-st., $150 per month. Apply to GILES BROS. & CO., corner Sangamon and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—A NEW AND WELL FINISHED brick store, No. 11 State-st., between South Water and Lake-sts., 4 stories and basement. Apply to SAMUEL GEHR, 412 Wabash av.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK-ROOM. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents, 23 South Canal-st., near the tunnel.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF No. 46 State-st; fine light on front and side, corner of alley. Apply on the first floor to HERRING & CO., 46 State st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN BUILDing 46 and 48 East Van Buren-st., between State st. and Wabash-av. D. K. PARSONS, 48 Van Buren.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, 20x90 FEET, $2,500. First floor above, same size, $1,000; second floor, $800; basements, $600; in the new and elegant marble front block on State-st., near Van Buren. See them. C. S. WALLER, 63 Third av.

TO RENT—A GOOD BRICK BARN; ALSO A large frame barn; both situated near the corner of Michigan-av. and Twelfth-st. For particulars inquire of H. M. CURTIS, 107 East Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—2 STORES AND DWELLINGS, NOS. 915 and 917 South Halsted-st. Inquire of JOHN COOK, 211 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES IN EXchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Also double store, 327 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—3 FRONT OFFICES ON WEST Madison-st., in Thompson's Block, suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 239 West Madison st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT ON WEST MADISON-st., 25x70; light and airy, suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 239 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BRICK STORES AND BASEments, 781 and 783 State-st.; stores, 20x55; rent low. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN FRONT OFFICE, 463 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR, FOR law, insurance, or real estate. WOLFE & INGHAM, 54 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR AN OFFICE, OVER 319 and 321 West Madison-st. Apply to B. C. ROGERS & CO.

TO RENT—STORE, 62 WEST MADISON-ST., for one year. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—STORES—LARGE STORE, PLATE glass front, corner of alley, 78 South Halsted-st.
Large marble-front store, 80 South Halsted st.
Splendid brick store, 93 Halsted-st.
A large store and rooms above, next door to the Academy, 79 Halsted-st.
All of the above are near corner of Madison-st.
We have also a number of stores on Madison-st. to rent reasonable. Call and look over our list.
D. COLE & SON,
188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE RECENTLY OCCUPIED by the Underwriters' Agency. Also other offices and large basement at No. 60 South Canal-st. Inquire at No. 62 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE, LOCATED IN CENTRE OF the wholesale grocery trade, Nos. 21 and 23 River-st. [illegible] & CO., 297 State-st.

TO RENT—3 LARGE OFFICES ON SECOND floor of new building northeast corner Madison and Green sts. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison st.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES on second floor, 23x90, at No. 63 South Canal-st., elevator in the rear. Apply to KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Room 1, 63 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ON REASONABLE TERMS, WHEN completed, the entire brick building, 40x80, four stories and basement, Nos. 20 and 22 South Jefferson-st. If applied for at once interior can be arranged or building extended to 150 ft deep to suit occupant. W. T. SCOTT, Star Union Line office, 9 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE ON TWENTY-SECond-st., under Avenue House; also basement, one year or more. HENRY WOOD, 55 Twentieth st.

TO RENT—A LARGE AIRY BASEMENT SUITable for billiard room or restaurant, corner Wabash-av. and Peck court. Apply to R. W. BRIDGE, 441 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED SLEEPing room with or without board. Apply at 540 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOR OFFICES—351 WEST RANdolph, 245 West Madison—first floors; something very desirable. Call and look over our list. D. COLE & SON, House-Renting Agents, 188 West Madison st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for four gentlemen, with or without board, within two blocks of the Sherman House; also a good barn on the premises. Inquire at 71 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR, TO A REsponsible party, at a reasonable rate. Inquire at 204 North Desplaines-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—ROOMS. A SUITE OF 3 ROOMS, furnished, to gentlemen. Also, a front parlor, elegantly furnished; gas and bath. 474 Lake-st., near Union Park.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS, AND 1 LARGE square room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, at 178 Third-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS NICELY FURNISHED, IN the new house, 20 Congress-st. For particulars, apply to THOS. ANDREWS, 19 Congress st.

TO RENT—FOR GENTLEMEN—FURNISHED front alcove room, and other rooms, with bathroom, at 540 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, 868 Wabash av.; hot and cold water, bath room and closets; in private family. Gentlemen preferred.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED WITHOUT board, to responsible parties, large front sleeping rooms. The whole second floor en suite, on advantageous terms. Apply at 344 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FEW MORE LEFT OF THOSE unfurnished rooms to rent at 358 and 370 State-st. Inquire at the Putnam One-Price Clothing House.

TO RENT—SOME VERY NICE FRONT ROOMS to gentlemen in new brick building, [illegible] West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, ELEGANT ROOMS at 976 Wabash-av., next door to Central Hall.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD—NICELY FURnished front rooms in a private family, 279 West Lake-st. References required and given.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE, 4 rooms, 75 Huron-st., furnished. Inquire at rear building.

TO RENT—AT 113 SOUTH PEORIA-ST. PLEASant room, elegantly furnished, for gentlemen only, $10. Call after 11 o'clock a.m.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR BUSIness purposes or families:
3 rooms over 93 Halsted st.
6 rooms over 170 Madison-st.
8 rooms over 666 Madison-st.
6 rooms over 262 Lake st.
2 large rooms 68 and 70 Lake-st.
Rooms in our block that are desirable and more coming every day. Give us a call. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, SECond floor, for office or sleeping room, at 198 West Madison-st.; rent reasonable. Apply at Room No. 4.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, 34 SIXteenth-st., between Indiana and Prairie avs. L. MANDEL.

TO RENT—A LARGE NICELY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom at 1017 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM for two gentlemen, without board; also large back parlor, unfurnished. 374 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—6 NICE ROOMS, WITH CLOSETS and water, on May-st., near Twelfth; $35. IRA BROWN, 141 West Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

CHANCELLOR L. JENKS HAS REMOVED TO the southwest corner of Harrison st. and Wabash-av. Having disposed of his houses he will give his entire attention to selling real estate.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

THE LADY PRINCIPAL OF ONE OF THE most fashionable and flourishing young ladies boarding and day schools in New York City, located in the upper part of town, on the best avenue, wishes, in order to go abroad for a season, to form a connection with a thoroughly accomplished lady with means and references. Address BOARDING SCHOOL, Box 5163, P. O. New York.

TO BILL POSTERS—ESTIMATES WANTED on 2,000 8-sheet bills per week. Apply at CAHILL & CO.'S, Job Printers, 122 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—FOR A SALOON, AN ICE BOX TO hold from two to three kegs. No. 172½ South Clinton-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRM OF CARPENTERS AND builders, large or small buildings to erect by contract or percentage; have the experience, energy, and ability to do first-class work in as short time as any other firm in the city; will take a good business horse and buggy for work on large job. Address W 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A NEW MILCH GOAT; one that has been [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY A CIGAR STAND OR news depot in a good location; state price. Address R 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FIXTURES TO START A laundry. Inquire at 142 West Washington-st. to-day.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A WELL-BRED ROAD MARE, SOUND, KIND, and fast; for sale cheap for cash, at 190 South Sangamon-st. Satisfactory reasons for selling.

A FRESH LOT OF HORSES AT 86 WEST JACKson st; must be sold immediately; also one square-box leather top buggy, patent wheels, cost $320, will be sacrificed.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 TWENTYsecond st., have just received the best lot of business wagons, open and top buggies that ever came to this market. We will not be undersold. Our work is first-class. Call at once, if you want a bargain.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT TOP BUGGY, PENNOYer & Co's make, nearly new, only used 2 months; not a scratch on it. Cost $450, will sell for $250 if taken to-day. Apply at 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—HORSES, HEAVY WAGONS, AND 3 sets double harness, cheap. Barn in rear of 604 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four-passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basket work, and Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our fine, light seven-eighth and three quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 325 Wabash av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW OPEN BUGGY; price $125. Can be seen at C. D. WARREN & CO.'S, cor. Twenty-fifth and State-sts.

JUST RECEIVED—SEVERAL CAR-LOADS OF open Concord buggies, both single and two seated, which we are selling much below the market, at 181 and 183 West Lake-st. Jaques Hotel office, 179½ West Lake, WENTWORTH & CATE.

WANTED—A STEADY FAMILY HORSE, HARness, and covered carriage; in exchange for Iowa land, or suburban property. A. BLAKE, 202 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BUGGY AND SINGLE HARNESS in exchange for good real estate. A. D. BINGHAM, Room 2, No. 150 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A HORSE AND TOP BUGGY, BY A [illegible] used about two hours each day. Address M 51, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THERE IS ANY YOUNG LAdy of worth, with intelligence and wit, desirous to enter into a correspondence for two weeks with a young man of like traits, with a view to matrimony, she can safely address R 79, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ELIZABETH Bateman at 21 North Carpenter-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY, SURE, FOR either sex willing to work. Call and see, or send 25 cents for samples. MERRILL & CO., 223 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; one who has had experience in the wholesale grocery business preferred. GEORGE ROSS & CO., 112 Michigan-av.

WANTED—CLERK IN A RETAIL BOOT AND shoe store, must thoroughly understand the business, none other need apply. 116 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS BODY-MAKERS, 2 trimmers, and two painters, at once, by G. HAWLEY & CO., McGregor, Iowa.

WANTED—AN UPHOLSTERER, AT 41 AND 43 Fifth-av. (Wells-st.)

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER, IN Joliet, wages $7 per week and board; permanent situation. Address P. R. WEISMANTLE, Box 362, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD MACHINIST—A GOOD workman will find steady work and good wages at the Allegan Iron Works, Allegan, Mich.

WANTED—25 CARPENTERS—AT THE NEW ball grounds, Twenty-third st., west of State.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CALSOMINERS and painters. 51 North Clinton-st., three doors north of Lake. J. B. HOOD.

WANTED—A GOOD BRICK SETTER; ONE that understands the business; liberal wages and work all summer. Call at Evanston Brick Works, 108 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TINNERS AT 241 AND 243 MAXwell-st. Call Tuesday morning. M. H. BARNES & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD FEEDER FOR A GORDON press, in the North Side Printing Office, No. 59 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER. APPLY THIS morning at 379 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUTCHER WHO UNDERstands his business to wait in a meat market. Apply at 82 East Erie-st.

WANTED—AT H. W. CHENEY'S FURNITURE store, 235 West Randolph-st., 2 upholsterers, 2 good oil finishers, 1 boy to drive wagon.

WANTED—A MACHINIST WHO UNDERstands light metal work thoroughly. Address B 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER, AT 674 ARCHER-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOT AND SHOEMAKer, at 135 South Green-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL SOAPMAKER. Good references required. Address PATTERSON BROS. & DITWILER, Lock Box 27, Mansfield, O.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GAS-FITTER AND a No. 1 carpenter. BAKER, SMITH & CO., 81 and 83 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, PAINTERS, AND laborers at 53 and 60 Pacific-av., between Harrison and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—PRESSMAN OF 2 OR 3 YEARS' EXperience on cylinder and Gordon presses. LANDON, BOYD & CO., 499 Wabash-av.

WANTED—6 GOOD CARPENTERS ON NORTH Dearborn-st., near Division.

WANTED—6 GOOD PAINTERS, GOOD INSIDE workmen. Apply at 1333 Wabash-av. to W. S. KINNE.

WANTED—CYLINDER AND GORDON FEEDers, corner Wood and Tyler-sts. MILLARD & DECKER.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands sash, door, blind, and moulding machinery. Apply immediately at mill 367, 369 and 371 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—FEEDERS FOR CYLINDER AND small presses. BASSETT, BUSH & MITCHELL, 61 and 63 West Lake-st.

WANTED—HOUSE PAINTERS—$3 TO $3.50 per day to good workmen. Call, prepared to work, at 124 Western-av. G. W. DRAKE.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT CORNER OF Clinton and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—3 GOOD PLUMBERS. APPLY TO L. A. BEEBE & CO., 741, 743 and 745 North Wells.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CUTTER FOR custom business. Address C. BURCHARD, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—6 OR 8 GOOD STONE MASONS. Apply to-morrow at Cigar Store, 113 West Washington st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, LABORERS, AND plasterers, at 120 Vincennes-av. High wages will be paid.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD HOUSE PAINTERS. Also a boy about 16 years of age to learn the trade. 179 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO FEED PRESS. Apply to HOWARD, WHITE & CROWELL, Room 12, No. 11 South Canal-st.

WANTED—GOOD TAILORS. APPLY AT D. GOLDSTINE'S, 545 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT 510 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SIX GOOD CARPENTERS, AT 7 o'clock. 29 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER, SINGLE OR WITH family; house rent free; good reference required. Inquire at office, 177½ LaSalle st. H. O. STONE.

WANTED—1 FIRST CLASS ARTESIAN WELL man, 2 blacksmiths, 1 painter, 2 engineers, 1 steam fitter, 20 brick yard men. F. M. D. MASTERS, 107 West Randolph-st., Room 23.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, ONE WILLING, and ready, and competent to take care of carriage and horses. Apply corner Canal and Lumber-sts., West Side.

WANTED—COACHMAN—SINGLE MAN PREferred. Inquire at 319 West Washington-st., today, between 6 and 7 o'clock p.m.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A BOOT AND SHOE FITTER WHO can furnish stock and do first-class work, for a good custom [illegible]. Address FREDERICK FRANCE, Fort Fred Steel, Wyoming Ter.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO DRIVE AND take care of horses and make himself generally useful about the yard. Apply at 351 Lumber-st., south end of Canal.

WANTED—AT CENTRAL STABLES, 370 and 372 West Madison st., 4 groomsmen, 2 drivers, and one floor man. None but first-class men need apply.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN WHO WILL take charge and do general work about a place; one whose wife would wash, iron, &c., four days in a week; good chance offered. Apply to MILLARD & DECKER, 287 and 289 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO TAKE EDITORIAL CHARGE of a small but flourishing business daily, in town, an active, enterprising man, who must be a first-class writer, and have unexceptionable references. To such a party a liberal salary will be paid. Address D 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN PACK GOODS and also take charge of a horse; good references required. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock this day at NORTHWESTERN RUBBER CO., Michigan-av., corner Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FOR MANUFACTORY—ONE MAN, one boy, and two girls. Apply at Room No. 1, up stairs, 60 South Water-st.; steady work.

WANTED—A BOY 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD TO take care of horse and buggy, drive and make himself useful about the house. Apply at 372 State.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY WHO CAN WRITE A good hand, and is smart and active. IRA BROWN, 141 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CANVASSERS, GERman and American, to sell pictures and mirrors on time; large demand, good pay. Apply at 6 p.m., at 265 Sedgwick-st., North Side.

WANTED—A SMART BOY FOR AN OFFICE; one that can read and write; no stupids. Wages $4 a week. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARPET-LAYERS. DRAKE & WETHERELL, 136 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR THE NORTHWESTern Railroad, 20 teams, 100 men for the Michigan Central, track-laying and station work, 200 men for Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad. Free fare to all places. Apply early to the Company's Agent, HENRY L. HJORTH, 73 West Kinzie and 95 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD QUARRY MEN AND drillers to go into the country where board is cheap. The highest wages paid to the right parties. Apply personally to S. McKICHAN & CO., 51 Market-st.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; also, 15 sawmill hands. Wages $20 per month and board. Free fare. Apply at 6 West Lake-st., Room 1, near Lake-st. bridge. J. L. ADLER, Agt.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS AND choppers. Wages $2 to $2.25 per day. Station work at high prices, 2 years' work. Company pay, no office charges. Apply to A. V. SNELL, 23 West Madison-st., Agent for the Company.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Illinois and Michigan, 160 teams; sawmill and farm hands. 21 West Randolph st.

WANTED—BOYS, AT THE GREAT ATLANtic and Pacific Tea Co., 114 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FEW MEN AND WOMEN IN city and country, for an easy business, paying $5 to $10 a day on small capital. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE FOR GARDENer and housekeeper. Call at 153 Monroe st., rear room, in basement.

WANTED—TEN GOOD TEAMSTERS EARLY this morning. Apply at 46 and 48 Harmon court.

WANTED—A NICE NEAT COLORED BOY for dining room work, at 751 Wabash av.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 18 TO 20 YEARS OLD to take care of horses and work around the house. 1231 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT UHLICH HOUSE, CORNER State and Twenty-second sts., a good porter, one who understands his business.

WANTED—500 BOYS FROM ALL PARTS OF the city, those going to school and others. Call for a week at 81 West Adams-st.

WANTED—EVERYWHERE, MEN TO SELL to families and the trade goods wanted by all. Call at 81 West Adams-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD, STEADY TEAMSTER, one office boy, and 2 stout boys to drive single team. Apply at 665 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COLORED MAN cook and second girl; one laundry woman; good wages will be given. 105 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED CANvasser in the city; one having a knowledge of gas-fitting preferred. Address, with reference, F 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY OF FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS of age, at 70 South Canal-st. J. G. FINLAY & CO.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY FROM 13 TO 14 YEARS old. Address by letter only, stating wages required and references. NEWTON LULL, 43 Peck-court.

WANTED—TEAMSTERS TO DRIVE ICE wagons. Good references required. Inquire JAS. P. SMITH & CO., 786 Indiana-av.

MACHINERY.

ALBANY-ST. IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture all kinds of engines and boilers. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 54 Central Block, Market-st.

A NEW ENGINES, PORTABLE 8 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 55 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 19 AND 21 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture engines, boiler and hoisting machinery, caloric engines, &c. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 54 Central Block, Market-st.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS OF NEW YORK Albany-st. Iron Works, of New York, manufacture steam engines and boilers, caloric engines, hoisting machinery, &c. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, office 54 Central block, Market-st.

SECOND-HAND TWO-FLUE BOILER, 24 feet long, 42 inches diameter, flues 14 inches, for sale cheap. S. H. HARRIS, 62 South Canal-st.

WANTED—GORDON HALF-MEDIUM PRINTing press in prime running order. Address American Medicine Co., at office. UNION LITHOGRAPHING AND PRINTING CO., 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A WORTHY AND COMPETENT American or English woman to assist in the work of a family of four at their summer home, Washington Heights. A steady home and good wages offered. Call or send note to 758 Wabash-av.

WANTED—OVER 100 GIRLS, TO-DAY, TO fill first-class situations in hotels, restaurants, and private houses; $3 to $10 per week paid to competent help. Also 10 first-class store shirt ironers; pay 10 cents a piece. Also 24 cooks wanted. 128 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 144 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, TO THE RIGHT one good wages will be paid. No. 198 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT 1131 WABASH AV., 2 THORoughly competent girls, one for kitchen work, the other for second work.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, at 73 South Lincoln-st., 2 doors north of Madison-st.

WANTED—COOKS, DINING-ROOM AND SECond girls. Girls can be suited in places and wages at MRS. BROWN'S office, removed to 30 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE girl to wash and iron, at 429 West Monroe-st. Call for 2 days.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A baby and do light housework; a competent girl will receive good pay. Apply at 129 Blue Island-av., in store.

WANTED—3 GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girls in good families. Inquire at MRS. GOODER'S Employment Room for ladies, 91 Schiller-st., near Sedgwick.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron. Call at 422 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN GIRL for general housework in a family of two persons. Apply at 204 East Lake-st.

WANTED—FIVE GIRLS TO WASH DISHES at ANDERSON'S Dining Room, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—A STOUT YOUNG GIRL TO ASsist in general housework, family of two, at 113 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—2 GIRLS—ONE TO COOK AND ONE for up stairs work; must give good recommendations. Inquire at 43 South May-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR RESTAURANT at 131 East Adams-st.—one that can make herself useful for general work.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AT NO. 71 WEST Adams st; good wages paid. Apply at once.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at No. 608 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 811 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. References required. Apply at No. 754 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork at 274 [illegible]-st., near Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in small family at 339 West Washington-st. Good pay for a good girl.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK-court, girls for good families at Evanston, Riverside, Hyde Park, and city.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. Apply with city references, at 25 Groveland Park, opposite Chicago University.

WANTED—A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family, new and convenient house, work light, wages $4. Call at 1455 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork (American preferred), at 413 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; no Irish. Apply at 712 Michigan-av.

WANTED—50 GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS of housework in city and country. Mrs. THOMPSON, 1609 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STOUT, COMPETENT girl for general housework or second work. No cooking required. 248 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a private family. References required. Call at 986 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GIRLS, ONE as cook, other to do second work. Apply, with references, at 865 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A PRIVATE boarding-house; good wages. Apply at 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL. ALSO A GIRL to do second work and take care of a baby. Apply at 206 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; one who understands plain cooking, at 19 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for small family; German or Swede preferred. Call at 279 Calumet-av.

WANTED—AT 1128 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER of Thirtieth-st., a competent girl for second work.

WANTED—A GERMAN NURSE GIRL. Call between 10 and 12 to-day at 760 Wabash-av. None without references need apply.

WANTED—AT WHEANS' LAUNDRY TWO first class shirt ironers and one washer. Highest wages paid. 1,010 State-st., cor Twenty-second st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER—TO go into a millinery store in a small city. Apply on Thursday, between 4 and 5 p.m., at 544 West Madison-st.

WANTED—25 GIRLS TO MAKE LADIES' lawn and linen suits—Machine operators and finishers—at J. W. GRISWOLD & CO.'S, corner of Michigan-av. and Jackson-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL—TO GO to Hyde Park to wait upon a sick lady and do plain sewing. Inquire at 28 South Canal st., between 12 and 1 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT DRESSMAKER, one that can trim, and run the Wheeler & Wilson Machine; also two apprentices. Call on Tuesday morning at 765 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS SHIRT MAKers; also five finishers, at WEBBER & HARKIN'S, 89 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS at MISS [illegible], No. 23 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD [illegible] WHO CAN work on Wheeler & Wilson's [illegible]. Apply Tuesday at 78 Ashland-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, GOOD SHIRTmakers at 776 State-st. Shirt Factory between Fifteenth and Sixteenth sts. Girls with sewing machines wanted.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS; steady employment; none but first-class need apply. Also 2 apprentices. 310 South Clark-st., between Van Buren and Harrison.

WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKERS; ALSO apprentices; immediately. Apply to Mrs. J. P. HAMPSON, 655 Burnside-st., near Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER AND 3 trimmers, at Webb's Ladies' Furnishing Emporium, 660 State-st. To one competent to take charge of the millinery department the highest salary will be paid.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR JACKSON, LANSING & Saginaw Railroad; wages $2 and $2.25 per day; stationwork at 25 cents per yard. 500 men for Michigan Central Railroad; wages $1.75; plenty of station work, at different prices; 50 woodchoppers for Michigan at $1.25 to $1.50 per cord; 50 for sawmills at $26 per month and board; also work to be had on farms, quarries, city, &c. Free fare to most places. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A RESPECTable business. Will pay from $5 to $12 per day. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY clerk to attend a retail jewelry department. Apply at 351 State-st. J. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN TO take care of children. Inquire for one week at 176 Walnut-st.

WANTED—LADIES IN CITY AND EVERY town, for the Golden Casket; $10 to $20 a week easily made on small capital. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a child 2 years old. Apply [illegible] m. at 1122 Indiana-av.

WANTED—3 GIRLS AND 1 BOY FOR LAUNdry work. 129 West Lake-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OR STOLEN—FROM 1022 WABASH-AV., corner Twenty-third-st., a very small black and tan dog, long ears; had, when missed, silver collar with above address. Anyone returning her to above address will receive $10 reward.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN DOG, HAD ON A silver collar, with brass padlock. A reward will be paid for its return to 220 and 222 West Lake st., up-stairs.

LOST—MAY 5, LIGHT BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS old; short, light mane; high forehead; right hind foot white. Any person who will deliver him to No. 14 North Clark st., will be liberally rewarded. ROCK & DORGAN, plumbers and gasfitters.

LET OUT—FROM P. J. HEALY'S LIVERY barn, No. 262 North Clark-st., a dapple grey mare and buggy, about 14 hands high. By returning the property the party will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON MAY 6, A POCKET MEMORANdum, containing money and papers. If the finder will keep the money and return the papers they will much oblige F. A. GREGORY, 174 West Taylor st., or 72 and 74 West Monroe-st.

LOST—A VERY BRIGHT LITTLE BLACK AND tan dog about a year old, very prominent ears; answers to the name of "Brisk." A suitable reward will be given for his return to 481 West Madison-st.

LOST—$50 REWARD—A LARGE POCKETBOOK from the southeast corner of Halsted and Randolph across the street and going North to Halsted-st. Leave at above number in basement and be rewarded.

LOST—BLACK COLT 1 YEAR AND 1 MONTH old; had little white spot on forehead; $5 reward for the return of the above colt to ALBERT SZUWALSKI, No. 31 Bradley-st., near Noble.

FOUND—A SORREL PONY. OWNER CAN have by paying charges at 309 Twenty-first-st.

$5 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF TWO railroad passes, lost (W. Thiers) at or near Union Depot. Leave with CHAMPLIN & ROGERS, 213½ East Madison-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST—WHITE COW, HEAVY built, crooked horns, black ears; is with calf. Above reward will be given if returned to JNO. WELCH, 289 Green-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STORE, SHELVING AND COUNter, Good enough for any store, and cheap. See it at 122 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE METAL FRAMED SHOWcases, tables, side case, and other fixtures. 61 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES TO BE REMOVED, OR on leased ground. To be sold cheap. Call early for choice. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Dealers, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—100 TONS A 1 TIMOTHY HAY, 14 miles from Chicago on C. B. & Q. R. R. Apply to H. C. MIDDAUGH, 89 South Sangamon-st., from 6 to 7 p.m.

FOR SALE—LARGE EVANS & WATSON'S Philadelphia fire proof safe, nearly new. Two burglar-proof chests size 6x4 feet. Apply to GAGE, at 234 West Monroe st., in basement.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BARBER'S CHAIR AND fixtures. 195 West Madison-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A GOOD BANK counter. Apply at 77 West Madison-st.

SHADE TREES, EVERGREENS, AND SHRUBbery at reduced prices. A. H. FOSKETT, 531 West Madison st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO understands the produce commission business to join the advertiser equally, to furnish $1,000 to $2,000, as may be required. D 95, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $7,000; MORE business than I can attend to. Profits satisfactory. Business genteel. Address S 73, Branch Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LARGE FIRSTclass hotel, which is clearing every $100 per day nett. Party must take active part in business on account of sickness of present proprietor. Address R 48, Tribune Branch Office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABlished lumber business. $12,000 to $20,000 required. Special preferred. Address L 38 Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who writes a fair hand and understands bookkeeping; any honorable employment thankfully accepted; best of references given. Address B E F, 30 North Carpenter-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS penman as bookkeeper or any thing requiring the use of the pen. Address X 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined, by a competent and experienced accountant; also, posting, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. Terms reasonable. A. BRASHER, 379 West Madison-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH four years' experience in the millinery and silk business, with one of the leading firms of New York and Philadelphia, desires to effect an engagement with some leading millinery house in Chicago; has a thorough knowledge of the business; is a good judge of silks, satins, velvets, and ribbons; would take charge of the ribbon and silk department, or would take charge of some first-class retail department; best of references furnished. Address Q 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A CITIZEN OF CHIcago, who was in business for himself previous to the fire, but cleaned out of all save energy, wishes to get a position as book-keeper, shipping clerk, or salesman, in a wholesale establishment; can furnish first-class references. Address U 39, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS sign painter. Address Y 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale grocery or fruit store, by one that has a large cash trade, and can furnish the best of references. Prefers to remain in the city, but would be willing to travel. Address Z 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a wholesale house as bookkeeper or shipping clerk, is not afraid to work, and will work to the interest of his employer; good reference given. Address S H, 122 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS French cook in a hotel or restaurant; good references given. Apply at 17 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WATCHMAKER, a good workman. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COUPLE; MAN as coachman, or to take care of gentleman's place, wife as cook. Inquire 258 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man (American) in a private family; good city references. Address B 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, Dane, in a private family; good city references. Address G 20, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family, [illegible] in the city. Comes well recommended, and willing to work. Apply at or address J. H. 327 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY PERSON IN want of a sober, steady man, as coachman, who understands the care of cows and general work, will please address M 58, Tribune office. Best references given.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man of 5 years' experience in the lumber business, in a lumber yard either as salesman, shipping clerk, or foreman; can control some trade. Address X 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a drug store; has had 4 years' experience and can give good references. Address E E D, 49 West Lake.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 18 years old, in some business; references if required. Address N 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE MAN (26 years old) who thoroughly understands the English and Scandinavian languages; also some German. Is well conversant with the wholesale and retail hardware trade, also experienced in the life and fire insurance business, correspondence, etc. First-class references given. Address A 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 15 YEARS old to learn a trade; engraver or lithographer preferred; good references if required. Address Z 74, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, the other as second girl, or general housework in small families; best of references. Inquire at 52 Dupeyster-st., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron or to do general housework in a small family; references given if required. Call at 180 Warren-av., basement door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT girl to do second work and sewing in a private family; references if required. Call or address at 795 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN, for general housework; good references. Can be seen, for two days, at 181 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO DO first and second work in a private house; can furnish good references. Address 382 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, not long in the city, as second girl in a private family. Call at 170 DeKoven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMIly as second girl; will give good references. 128 West Monroe-st. Star Employment Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD ENGLISH girl in a small private family as second girl. Apply to MRS. THOMPSON, 1609 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a private family; good references if required. Call at 310 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family. Apply at 329 Twenty first st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING OR washing in a private family or private boarding house. Call at 251 Twentieth-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT nurses to take care of the sick or young children. Address E B, 728 West Lake st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY ONE LOOKING FOR SAFE AND PROFitable investment can find a bona fide and legitimate business [illegible]

A BARGAIN—DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES for sale. Trade established in town of 7,000 on Michigan Central Railroad. Satisfactory reasons. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

A GOOD BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS OFfered for sale on the South Side, good location; lease for 12 months. Inquire at 177 West Madison-st.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN WITH small capital, to take a half interest in a well established hardware store. For particulars address C. G. BROWNING, 303 West Lake-st.

A STOCK OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, TRIMmings for sale, with lease and fixtures, at a bargain; brick building, store 22x70. Inquire at 276 Cottage Grove-av.

BRICK-MAKING—TO A MAN OF SOME CAPItal a rare opportunity is now offered to go into the brick manufacture. The lease for three years of one of the best brick-making locations in the city, with excellent water privileges, new steam brick machinery, carts, moulds, trucks, barrows, etc., is offered for sale very cheap. The outlay required would be repaid in a single season. Address Y 96, Tribune office.

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE, NOW DOING A good business; cheap rent, and good corner stand; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Corner Harrison and Clark-sts.

FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE-ROOM, WITH THREE billiard tables, two years' lease at low rent, and doing a good business and well located, for sale. Good reason for selling. Address X 85, Tribune office.

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS ATTENTION. The lease and fixtures of gas fitting shop, one of the best locations in the city, including complete set of tools, and small stock of pipe and fittings for sale cheap. Address B 85, Tribune office.

HOTEL AT CLINTON, IOWA, FOR SALE OR exchange. Or will sell a part interest to a good hotel man. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 326 Wabash-av.

ONE OF THE BEST MEAT AND VEGETABLE markets in the city for sale. To a business man, with some means, a good chance. Address S 79, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE ROOM, Wabash-av., near the Post Office, for sale at a bargain. THOMAS & PETERSON, 663 Wabash-av.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] at 41 South Canal-st., doing a good business, for sale; [illegible] given for selling out.

THE MICHIGAN-AV. RESTAURANT FOR sale, doing a first-class business; good reason given for selling. Apply on the premises, 1214 Michigan-av.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 118 East Washington-st., Room 26.

$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN $1,600 stock, with business clearing $500 month; no bonus asked. 96 West Washington-st., Room 4.

$700—ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING THE city I will sell my half interest in a business that pays large profits and will bear investigation. Address 362 West Taylor st., Chicago, Ill.

$2,200 WILL SECURE THE EXCLUSIVE control of the best selling and paying picture frame in the West, with standing contract for the manufacture of them for one year. Can show by actual sales that they are paying from $1,000 to $5,000 per annum, and only partially introduced. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Manufacturers, picture frame dealers, or parties [illegible] paying business, would do well to call at 83 South Desplaines-st. and examine for themselves.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER bought and sold. Loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTYsecond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 3. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE FOR A term of years made in sums of $1,000 to $25,000, by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 113 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON COLlateral securities, such as watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc., by E. JACOBS & CO., 44 Congress-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Attorney, Room 16, No. 153 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$3,000 AND UPWARDS ON city property. LOUIS L. PALMER, 481 Wabash-av.

MONEY ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, commercial paper, insurance claims, chattels and collaterals. A. A. ALEXANDER, 75 Canal, corner Madison, Room 5.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY PROPERTY IN sums of $10,000 and upward. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 20, Nixon's Building, corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—$11,800 IN SUMS OF ABOUT $800; real estate security. Y 38, Branch Tribune office.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED SUBurban property. Also $2,000. [illegible], Room 26, Nixon's Building, corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME, ON second mortgages and other good securities. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

8,000 OR $10,000 TO LOAN, IN ONE SUM, on Illinois farms, for 5 years; 10 per cent and commission. J. R. MURRAY, Odell, Ill.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—SEVERAL GOOD LOTS ON WEST Madison st., near Union Park, for a term of five years. A splendid opportunity to move houses on to a first-class business street. AHERNS & BEHRENS, 153 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE—NOW OCCUPIED AS A LUMBER yard, dock and yard 581 Archer-av., corner Grove-st. Buildings, scales, horses and wagons for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE—BY T. A. JACKSON, 800 STATE-ST., lots [illegible] in the vicinity of American Bridge Works, M. S. & R. R. shops, new smelting works, R. I. shops, and Stock Yards.

INSTRUCTION.

PROF. J. BECKER, TEACHER OF PIANO, guitar, and violin, at residences or at his house, No. 4 Langley st. Charges reasonable.

WANTED—TO FIND GOOD CLASSICAL school on the West Side, where a boy can be well fitted for college. Address O C B, 179 West Washington-st.

NEW YORK.

Majority and Minority Reports on the Methodist Book Concern Frauds.

Successful Strike of the Journeymen Painters.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STRIKE OF JOURNEYMEN PAINTERS.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The journeymen painters held a meeting last evening, and another this morning, to carry out a resolution to strike for eight hours' work without reduction of wages, which are now $3.50. This being one of the busiest seasons, twenty-two bosses, employing about seven hundred men, surrendered at once, and most of the others will accede to-morrow. A firm who employ one hundred in the busy season, say the action of the Government on the eight-hour subject has made it useless to hold out. There are about 2,000 painters in New York, of whom about 1,200 have been members of lodges, and about 200 joined to-day. The present strike is really for wages, as nearly all the painters continue to work ten hours, receiving fifty cents extra.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

The laborers in the caisson on the New York side of the East River bridge also struck to-day for an advance from $2.43 for four and a half hours' work, to $3.00 for four hours. At the depth they are working now, [illegible] very few are able to stand the immense air pressure of 35 pounds to the square inch. The laborers also complain that the physician in attendance is only there about 3 p. m., and if the men are overcome they have to live until he arrives. On Saturday three were stretched out when they came out of the chamber. The doctor writes a prescription, and they have to pay for the medicine. The caisson is not on the bed-rock yet, and in some places there is a quicksand in which a ten-foot rod will not reach bottom. Work is much more difficult than on the Brooklyn side, where the pier has reached a height of 70 feet above the surface of the river.

THE SITUATION IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES

to-day was exciting. Gold advanced to 114. The market was very active, with large purchases for foreign account.

STOCKS.

In the Stock Exchange dealings were characterized by great depression, and at intervals a panicky feeling prevailed. The decline in active stocks ranged from 1¼ to 3½ per cent, and there was a great pressure to sell during the afternoon. The market at the close was heavy and generally down to the lowest prices of the day. The greatest depression to-day was in Northwestern common, C., C. & I., R. I., N. Y. Central, Lake Shore, Western Union, Ohio, and Union Pacific. The pressure to sell continued to the close, and a very unsettled feeling prevailed.

THE MONEY MARKET

was active and stringent in the afternoon, when call loans ranged from 7 gold to 1-32 per diem. There was considerable shifting of loans in consequence of the decline in prices on the Stock Exchange.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

closed firm at 109⅝@109¾ for 60 days' sterling.

GOLD

active and higher, ranging from 113⅞ to 114, and closing at 113⅞ to 114.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

strong and higher in sympathy with gold.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102¼@102½; Union Pacific firsts, 92½@92¾; land grants, 81@81½; incomes, 87@87½.

A NOTE OF ALARM.

The *Express* this evening sounds the following note of warning to the financial and commercial world: There never was a time in the history of the United States when caution and conservatism were more necessary than at present. On the New York Stock Exchange the advance in railway and miscellaneous shares since Jan. 1 amounts to, in round figures, about two hundred millions of dollars. The whole thing has been the result of speculation. Turning to the banks, we find the inflation still as great, although in another form. The loans of the New York City banks are now up to $280,000,000, while the excess of reserve over the total limit is only $5,800,000. This is anything but prudent banking. In real estate we find inflation in its most aggravated form. Recently a corner lot on Fifth avenue sold for $80,000, and it is not long since a small lot on the corner of [illegible] streets sold for $70,000, or at the rate of $1,100,000 for a full lot, 25x100 feet. In Boston they have had an inflation in copper stocks in excess of any the prices warranted. In San Francisco there has been a crazy speculation in silver mining stocks, and at the present time a great inflation exists. As illustrating the present condition of affairs on the Pacific Coast, we may mention the fact that one stock, which sold at $1.00 per share a year ago, is now selling at $1,400 per share, and again, one stock which sold at $3.00 two years ago, is now selling at $1,600 per share. There have been some rich discoveries in the mines, but nothing to warrant any such inflation. We have been building railroads with such rapidity as to run the price of iron to a fabulous point, and create almost an iron famine. Again, we have gone on increasing the consumption of foreign luxuries to such extent that our imports have run up to unprecedentedly high figures, while our exports of produce have steadily decreased. For the first six months of the fiscal year, the imports exceeded the exports by $42,000,000, and matters are growing worse. Europe holds over two thousand millions of American securities, and, counting the interest, our foreign indebtedness is probably more than double the apparent balance. Affairs at London and on the Continent are not in a much better shape for a sudden emergency. In England, Germany, Holland, and other countries there has been a wild speculation in railroad, bank, and miscellaneous shares, which has carried prices up to a very high point. Reaction has already set in. The time has arrived when every financier and business man should pause and consider well the present remarkable condition of affairs. Conservatism in finance and trade, not inflation, should be the platform of all henceforth.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE METHODISTS.

The Methodist General Conference reassembled this morning, Bishop Ames presiding. The report of the majority of the Book Concern Investigating Committee was read. It severely censures the course of Dr. Lanahan; completely exculpates the Book Concern and recommends it in the highest terms as worthy of the confidence and patronage of the Church and people. The minority presented a report. They believe there was laxity, mismanagement, favoritism, unnecessary loss, and an unwarranted expenditure of the money of the concern. They think Dr. Lanahan suffered serious wrong in the manner in which he was treated by the agent; believe that the expenses of his prosecution were paid out of the funds of the Book Concern. The majority report stated that in the past four years the interests of the Book Concern have made substantial progress. Losses by the Chicago fire amounted to $90,000 beyond all available insurance, but the energy and wise action of the agents prevented any serious interruption of business; but a greater calamity befel the New York Book Concern, the losses in which could not be estimated by dollars and cents. [Applause.] The report then gives a resume of proceedings taken by the Committee to investigate the charges against the Book Concern. The result of these investigations, however, has been a growing conviction that, instead of the chaos which was charged, the business management is orderly and systematic; that theory and practice are as nearly perfect as could well be expected in a business so peculiar as is that of the Methodist Book Concern. Of course, its business methods have not always been as complete as they now are, and their history, from a simple and rude beginning, up through the various stages of progress to its present completeness, would be an exceedingly interesting study. It would doubtless be found that the improvement had not always kept pace with the growth of business. It might be found, perhaps, that the employes had sometimes proved dishonest or incompetent; that petty peculations and losses may have occurred; but the Committee feel well assured that no large business establishment in the land, growing up from small beginnings, can show so fair a record, in all these respects, as our great publishing houses, East and West, and, with an assurance such as they never felt before, the Committee can now commend them to the confidence and patronage of our people and the public generally.

Mr. Kilbreth's report was then read. The gist of his findings is contained in the following summary of results: The methods of account and state of the office business for a great many years were not creditable, things much of the time standing in confused and careless shape. I have, however, not found anything in the department of accounts, the office proper, where dishonesty is covered up. The nature of the case did not admit of extensive scrutiny of details, but confined me chiefly to transactions and entries on which were based accusations and complaints. The strictures of experts employed by the Assistant Agent, Dr. Lanahan, to examine and report on the books and accounts, were in many cases correct and just, but not as relates to the last five years. Their discoveries were such as did not require the skill of an accountant to see them, while in cases requiring the proper qualifications of an expert they betrayed decided professional incompetency. The books and accounts for the last five or six years have undergone a decided change for the better, and there is no reason now to complain of them, though some of the particular modes of accounts could be improved. The books in the departments of printing office and bindery are in orderly state. Taking the whole concern together, I doubt not the books represent a true condition of business. The financial department has been for many years, regulated by an admirable system, and has reached in its management a degree of exactness which can scarcely be improved. In regard to the printing department I cannot speak approvingly of the position formerly held by James F. Porter, through whom the paper was purchased from [illegible] to [illegible] of the damaging suspicion and dangerous opportunities to which the position gave rise. I do not find, as alleged, that the commissions paid by the manufacturers of paper to Porter came out of the Book Concern. I find excepting a few odd lots involving no large sum procured from Porter as a dealer, for which an excessive price was charged; that the paper used by the house, as procured through him, cost the Concern only fair market rates. If the Concern bore the commissions, why did the manufacturers desire so earnestly Porter's displacement? I do not find any evidence whatever of fraud against Goodenough, formerly Superintendent of the Printing Department. The printing office in its internal government, was, I think, never better managed than under his superintendency. My only objection has already been stated. In the bindery a bad administration of affairs prevailed under Hoffman, especially in the last several years of his superintendency, and though it has been in this case, as it is almost always in such cases, difficult to establish fraud by direct or legal proofs, yet they in my judgment, existed, and the Concern suffered thereby. The actual losses suffered by the Concern in the only department where frauds are seen, the bindery, do not, according to my judgment much exceed the expenses already incurred in investigating them. They do not justify the extravagant statements of a large part of the press whose managers no doubt believed what they published to be true, and their motives should not be harshly judged. It is to me a matter of wonder that, in so large a business as the Book Concern has been doing so many years, the frauds and irregularities, discovered after a searching examination, are so small—smaller, I doubt not, than would be found in the average of houses of equal business and employing as many persons. While there are internal usages and forms of business which even yet could be improved, the general management has for many years been sound, able, and honest. I remember, with pride, that through all the financial revulsions of the past, when the most reputable houses, publishers among them, bowed beneath the storm, the Methodist Book Concern was able to stand unshaken and erect. I trust it may always be so, and believe it will. In conclusion, I request that you order an appropriation, not exceeding $1,100, to cover my actual expenses, including a small sum for clerical assistance. The items will be furnished at the time of payment. For my services I decline compensation.

Respectfully submitted, JAMES P. KILBRETH.
NEW YORK, 26th April.

Dr. Slicer, of Baltimore, presented a minority report, which arrives at the following conclusions: The business of the bindery was not properly organized with suitable checks, balances, and safeguards, for want of which the property of the Concern had been put in peril, and a large amount irrecoverably lost. First, it is admitted that for many years bills of purchase were left exclusively for audit and certification to the party contracting them. Secondly, no records were kept in the department of which it could be shown that goods bought for the department were received, or, if received, that they answered in quantity and quality to the goods bought. Thirdly, Mr. Hoffman, Superintendent of Bindery, was allowed to draw money at will, frequently drawing in excess of any vouchers furnished by him. This person appears to have been a great favorite with the principal agent, as was evident, first, in the extraordinary zeal in exculpating him from all complaints and charges preferred against him before the Committee, and secondly, in the fact that he was allowed, in addition to his regular salary, some $1,600 per year in the shape of gold sweepings. It is claimed that he divided some of this with his subordinates, but it does not appear that the Concern required this of him. Thirdly, in that he was allowed and justified by his superior in office, in making presents of costly and elegant books belonging to the Concern to William M. Tweed, and other personal friends, and fourthly, in being permitted, without rebuke to absent himself from duty more than half the time during business hours. Is it strange that, under such circumstances, with the defective methods of business, with the door wide open to frauds, they should be found to exist? A system of purchasing paper prevailed for years in the printing department, which was exceptionable, unbusiness-like, and brought scandal on the reputation of the Concern, and, as we believe, occasioned serious losses. The accounts of the Concern have for years been kept in a most unsatisfactory manner. The superficial inspection of Mr. Kilbreth permitted him to indulge a hope that for the last five years there has been great improvement. The minority are prepared to present most conclusive proofs that even in this he is mistaken. The inventories of property have been so made as to be unreliable, so that but little dependence can be placed on the annual exhibits of agents to the Conferences, so far as relates to the actual results of business during the preceding year, or the real assets of the Concern. The minority have been driven to the conclusion that the Book Concern has suffered from want of personal supervision, the principal agent and some of his subordinates giving so much attention to private business, to corporations and to various forms of speculation, in part carried on in the Concern, that its interests have been divided, and the time consumed and energies paid by the Concern directed elsewhere. From such imputations even the severest criticisms and most earnest opponents of the Assistant Agent entirely exempt him. We believe that Dr. Lanahan has suffered seriously thereby. The chief paper, bearing his name as publisher, has cautioned the public against his statements. His feelings have been outraged. Twice has sentence of suspension been pronounced against him; a vote of deposition was declared, and the act only arrested by the timely and constitutional interference of the Episcopacy. He has been put to heavy costs in defending himself, while we have reason to believe the costs of prosecuting him have been paid from the funds of the Book Concern. The minority believe the statements they have submitted true, in every respect, and fully accept the responsibility of sustaining them. We ask a searching, faithful examination, before an impartial and competent tribunal.

Dr. Lanahan will endeavor to have his report read to-morrow. He makes twenty distinct allegations, which he supports by documentary proof, and other evidence. The charges are, first, that James F. Porter controlled purchasing paper for the Concern to his own personal profit. Second, that Dr. Carlton knew this. Third, that Porter is an unfit person to hold the position. Fourth, that Goodenough [illegible] he said he appointed Porter on him. Fifth, after relieving Porter to purchase paper for the concern there was a saving of over $1,868 a year. Sixth, the bindery department has been defrauded of a large amount in the single item of leather. Seventh and eighth, Hoffman disposed of the leather, and kept the money belonging to the Concern. Ninth, the Superintendent of the bindery was wrongfully allowed the gold sweepings. Tenth, Hoffman was dishonest in paying the wages. Eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth, the management of Hoffman was loose and extravagant and the bindery inventories and account books contain false entries. Fifteenth, the amount of profits reported in the exhibit to annual conferences as added to the capital stock of the Concern is incorrect. Sixteenth, from 1863 to 1868, inclusive, while the Concern had heavy cash balances, more money was paid than received as interest, and there are discrepancies between the average balances as shown by the cash books for three years, and the books of the Shoe and Leather Bank. Seventeenth, that from 1863 to 1866, inclusive, errors in the depository accounts accumulated to the amount of $76,528.31, and were finally charged off arbitrarily as a loss. Eighteenth, a false entry appears on the books charging the Brown Bros. Company, of this city, with $30,000. Nineteenth, That while the sales in New York have been steadily on the increase with one exception, the exhibits of profits to the annual conferences show a steady decrease, though the prices of publications remain unchanged. Twentieth, the periodical account was kept in such a way that almost any interpretation can be placed upon it.

In conclusion Dr. Lanahan asks that a special committee be appointed, before whom he may have an opportunity to make his charges good.

THE LABOR REFORMERS.

The Labor Reform Convention met to-day with a small attendance. Resolutions condemnatory of usury were discussed by Messrs. Haywood, Wolff, and Ingalls. Haywood said no clergyman in New York dared speak against usury, because they are subservient to the wealthy.

COINAGE.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Samuel B. Ruggles presented a report on coinage. He offered a resolution requesting Congress to make the gold dollar the unit of value; that the silver dollar be legal tender only for amounts not exceeding $5, thus putting an end to the double standard for legal money, and that the silver dollar be made to weigh [illegible] grains instead of 385 4-5 grains, in order to correspond with certain French, Belgian, Swiss, Grecian, Spanish, and Austrian coins.

Judge Blatchford has denied a motion for a new trial in a case in which the jury found a verdict for the Government, condemning about $200,000 worth of tobacco, etc., seized on the premises of C. H. Lilienthal, for irregularities causing loss in internal revenue.

WISCONSIN.

General Grant Invited to Attend the Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at Madison—Closing Sale of Swamp Lands.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 6.—The following was unanimously adopted by our City Council Saturday night:

Resolved, That, being sensible of the distinction conferred upon our city by its selection for the annual reunion of the gallant officers of the Army of the Tennessee on the approaching anniversary of independence; and acknowledging as a part of the nation they have helped to save our great debt of gratitude, we tender them, in behalf of our citizens, the hospitalities of our city and a hearty welcome to our homes.

Resolved, That the interesting occasion will be incomplete without the presence of the creator and old leader of that army, the illustrious General Grant, under whom it achieved those victories, which will give splendor to the page of our history through all coming time, and not only the officers of that army, but the citizens of the Northwest, who will be there assembled, anticipate a high satisfaction in beholding him again at the head of her comrades in the region of his home, and the partaker of those festivities which recall and honor the dangers passed and glory won in the hour of trial. Therefore, the Mayor is required to communicate to General Grant the resolutions of this Council, and the cordial invitation of our people to accept our hospitalities as the city's honored guest, with the expression of our sincere hope that he may find time in which he can justly yield to the pleasure of the reunion and celebration.

At the sale by auction at the Capitol, on Saturday, of State swamp lands, the last lot assigned by the United States Government, some 9,000 acres, were sold for about $15. Most of the lands were in Chippewa County, some in Ashland and Bayfield.

Photographers' National Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—The third National Convention of Photographers will convene here to-morrow. A large number of delegates, from all sections of the country, have already arrived, and their number will be greatly increased by to-night's and to-morrow's trains. In connection with the Convention there will be a grand exhibition of photographs in Masonic Hall. Pictures are now here from many of the principal galleries, coming, also, from England, France, and Germany. This exhibition is expected to be the finest ever made in the United States.

Navigation in the Vicinity of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, May 6.—The docks and harbor present a lively appearance. A large fleet of propellers has left for the Upper Lakes. The propeller Badger State has arrived from Chicago. Ice in large quantities extends out about 15 miles, making it difficult for any but the larger class of propellers to force their way through. Vessels of a lighter class are being towed through Chippewa Creek on the Canada side. Navigation has commenced.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Rising barometer, southwesterly winds, and clear and clearing weather will probably extend southeastward over the northwest and upper lake region on Tuesday. Cloudy and possibly threatening weather from the southwest to the lower lake region. A falling barometer, southerly winds, and increased cloudiness over the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States. Partially cloudy weather over the Middle and New England States. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

FIRES.

Destruction of Niblo's Theatre, in New York City—Particulars of the Marshalltown Fire—Destructive Fire at Pioche, Utah—Other Fires.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The total destruction of Niblo's Theatre by fire, to-day, was caused, it is thought, by incendiarism, as the flames were first discovered in the dome. The play of "Black Friday" having proved a fiasco, was to have been superseded to-night by the grand spectacle "Lalla Rookh," the gorgeous scenery of which had been transferred to Niblo's from the Grand Opera House since Saturday night, and had hardly reached its new quarters before it was totally consumed. About 150 persons are thrown out of employment, most of them belonging to the ballet. A. T. Stewart announces that he will replace Niblo's with a splendid new theatre from plans he had prepared for a prospective up-town theatre. The lease of Jarrett & Palmer extends to 1877. This is third time Niblo's has been visited by fire. The original Niblo's Garden was burned September 18, 1846, and rebuilt by French & Beers in 1849. The stage was burned again May 1864. The fire being in the interior of a block surrounded by buildings, held the mastery for several hours, but was arrested when it reached Crosby street. The theatre burned with great rapidity and fierceness, several firemen barely saving their lives through prompt assistance from a ladder company. Metropolitan Hotel was saved by the determined exertions of the firemen. When the alarm was first sounded at 8 a. m. the frightened guests, many of whom had not risen, rushed into the corridors half dressed, dragging trunks and other valuables. Four hundred thousand dollars is a moderate estimate of the losses.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—Niblo's Theatre has been burning since early this morning.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The fire at Niblo's Theatre, this morning, gained such headway before it was discovered that a general alarm was sounded, bringing out the entire Fire Department. A cordon of police was placed around the block bounded by Broadway, Crosby, Prince, and Spring streets. Hook and ladder companies commenced tearing down the interior of the block, but were soon driven out by the intense heat. The theatre is entirely destroyed. The rear of the Metropolitan Hotel caught fire, causing a stampede of guests and employes. The rear of Helmbold's store also caught fire, and was considerably damaged. While the fire was in progress an explosion of gas occurred in the theatre, severely injuring Captain Clerichy, of the Fourteenth Precinct of the police, and nearly suffocating four firemen, who were rescued with difficulty. The Superintendent of the Metropolitan Hotel states that the hotel itself sustained little or no damage, and will be cleared of the traces of the fire by this evening. Jarrett & Palmer's loss on the theatre, it is supposed, will exceed $200,000. It is impossible to estimate the losses yet.

Latest.—The following are the losses by the burning of Niblo's: Cole, of the Grand Opera House, loses properties and scenery to the value of $30,000; uninsured. Jarrett & Palmer, the lessees, lose $35,000; one quarter insured. A. T. Stewart owned the building, on which the loss is $50,000; fully insured. The damage to the Metropolitan Hotel building, mostly by water, is about $15,000; fully insured. The building adjoining, on Broadway, the property of Henry Eadie, was damaged to the extent of $10,000; insured.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 6.—A Marshalltown (Ia.) special says: "The most destructive fire that ever occurred in Central Iowa took place about noon to-day. It commenced in Stanley's elevator, and quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings, and, fanned by a high wind, at one time threatened the whole town. The whole southeast part of the city is in ruins. The loss foots up about $300,000. Five elevators, with a vast amount of grain in store, a woollen mill, two hotels, four lumber yards, the Northwestern depot, tanks and pump building, five stores and shops, and three dwelling houses were consumed. Cedar Rapids, Grinnell, and Des Moines were telegraphed for aid, and promptly responded, but only the Grinnell company arrived, and, the flames having been subdued, the others were ordered back. The city is in a state of intense excitement, and the full particulars cannot be ascertained as yet."

PIOCHE, Utah, May 5.—A fire broke out at 3:30 this afternoon, near the head of Main street, and spread with frightful rapidity. The alarm was given instantly, and every one who was capable of doing anything was on the ground in hot haste. The Hose Fire Company was powerless to do anything, as their building and apparatus was among the first destroyed. There was no available water except what was on hand in the various houses throughout the town, and this was so very limited as to be ineffectual. To add to the misfortune, a strong breeze was blowing in the direction of the lower part of the street. For a time it seemed as if the whole town would inevitably be sacrificed to the devouring element. At last, after the flames had been raging nearly an hour, they were subdued by tearing down a building in the path of the flames and spreading blankets saturated with water on roofs. The scene of the disaster is terrible. The Grand Hotel, the Silver Park House, and many other prominent business houses have been burned. The loss is not less than $50,000, and may reach $100,000. The origin of the conflagration is not known.

SHIPPENSBURG, Pa., May 6.—A fire yesterday destroyed nine stables, besides endangering the business part of the town.

DETROIT, Mich., May 6.—On Friday night, ten frame dwelling houses, a stone store and dwelling, a church and many barns and other outhouses were burned at Grand Rapids. Over a hundred persons were rendered homeless. Five horses perished in the flames. Total loss, $40,000; insurance, $10,000.

DETROIT, May 6.—The propeller Badger State, *en route* from Chicago to Buffalo, brought news of a disaster which befel the Leland Iron Furnace, situated at Leland, in the Grand Traverse region, on May 1. It seems that from some cause or other an explosion took place, which set the furnace on fire, and it was totally destroyed, with a great quantity of ore worth some $30,000. The kilns and some thousands of cords of wood were saved. The buildings situated about the furnace were of wood, and included the engine room, casting shop, etc. They were also burned, and the people on the Badger State reported the destruction as signally complete. The loss is estimated at about $100,000, which falls chiefly on Detroit capitalists. Some workmen in the furnace were seriously injured, but no names have been ascertained.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., May 6.—The following is a correct list of the loss by the late fire: Marshall Woollen Mills, J. P. Woodbury, loss $30,000; insurance, $13,000 in the Andes, of Cincinnati, $5,000 in the International, and $3,000 in the Republic. Geo. W. Westlake, loss on elevator and grain, $20,000; New York insurance. A. Stanley, elevator and agricultural warehouse, loss $20,000; insured in Underwriters', $5,000. E. G. Sleight, elevator and agricultural warehouse, grain, etc., loss $17,000; insured for $10,800 in Pacific; L., L. & G., $2,000; Franklin, $1,000; St. Joe, $2,000; Underwriters', $3,000; Ætna, $2,000; on furniture, in the Phœnix, $300. Bifford Bros., loss on elevator, $5,000; grain, $1,400; warehouse, $1,500; commission goods, $2,000; total, $10,000; insured $4,000 in the Pacific, L. L. & G.; Hartford, $1,000; Phœnix, $1,000; Franklin do, $1,000. Willigrad & Binford, loss on grain, $3,000; insured, $1,000. Capperick, loss on elevator, $5,000; insurance, $3,400. D. W. Cunningham, lumber yard, loss $12,000. Insured in the Home $3,000. Price & Stocking, lumber yard, loss $8,000; no insurance. M. L. Rogers, lumber yard, loss $10,000; no insurance. Woodworth & Son, loss $6,500. Insurance in Underwriters $1,200. C. & N. W. Railway Co., loss $4,500. C. Aultwine, hotel, loss $12,000; insurance $10,000. Phœnix, $5,000. Hartford, $5,000. J. C. Wilson, loss, $30,000; insurance, $19,600—Hartford $3,600, Phœnix $3,000, American Central $8,000, Home, Columbus, $5,000. C. Downer, Boston, Williams House; loss, $9,000; stone building occupied by Sterrich & Son, $8,000; livery stable, $2,000; total, $30,000; insurance, $13,000—Hartford $5,000, International $400, Phœnix $3,000. Crague & Johnson, grocery store, loss $6,000; insurance, $3,700—Ætna, $1,000; International, $1,550; Andes, $1,200. J. P. Leonard, billiard hall, $2,000. A. Henries, shoe shop, loss $160; no insurance. A. Plaeck, tailor shop, loss $1,000; no insurance. Meat market, $1,000; no insurance. Deitrich & Son, loss $10,000; insurance, $6,000. Holmes carriage manufactory, loss $50,000; insurance in Ætna, $1,200. N. S. Needham, loss $32,000; insurance in Underwriters, $2,000; Phœnix $2,000; International, $1,500. Thomas Cole's residence, loss $4,000; insured in Phœnix, $2,500. W. K. Smith's residence, loss $2,000; no insurance. J. [illegible]'s boarding house, $7,500; insured in Home Company, $2,300. McCormick Bros., loss $3,200. J. S. Williams' residence, $3,000; J. R. Baler, $3,000. No insurance on several other losses at $5,000 more, making a total of $308,700.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Governor has vetoed the Beach Pneumatic Railroad bill for New York City, on the ground that it interferes with the rights of property-owners along the line, and with the vested rights of the Central Underground Company.

The Committee of the Assembly report against the New York Harbormaster as guilty of extortions on ship owners.

The New York Charter and Registry bills have been reported, and are assigned for to-morrow.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Troy Base Ball Club defeated the Atlantics of Brooklyn, yesterday, the score standing 10 to 1.

—David Thomas and daughter were struck by lightning while sitting in their house, in Lone Jack, Mo., April 29, and instantly killed.

—Hon. Henry Grove, a prominent lawyer of Peoria, well-known throughout the West, died, at his residence in Peoria, yesterday.

—The Michigan Senate met yesterday, for the continuation of the Edmunds trial, but adjourned immediately till 9 o'clock this morning, a quorum not being present.

Asteroids.

Dr. C. H. F. Peters caught the first glimpse of his new asteroid during the night of April 11; but the cloudy and inclement weather of the following days did not permit him to ascertain its motion until April 17, when the star was easily recognized as a new planet. This will be No. 120 of the group of asteroids; the one discovered by Professor Watson, on April 4, will be No. 119; and Professor Luther's, observed at Bilk-Dusseldorf, on the 16 of last March, already named Peitho, will rank as No. 118.

All these little planets, although grouped at the very point where Kepler and Titius declared another member of our system ought to present itself, are no longer regarded, after Olbers, as the fragments of this planet, shattered by some convulsion or collision. They were, without doubt, formed at the origin of the solar system, according to the same laws that governed the production of all the other planets. On the nebular hypothesis, an unusual perturbation occurred in the solar nebulæ at the time of their separation, causing a series of little bodies to be given off, ranking in respect to volume between planets and aerolites, in place of the single ring or mass of quiet parting to consolidate into a planet of ordinary size. According to M. Le Verrier, all these asteroids united would not equal one-fourth the mass of the earth. The largest of them are not over 250 miles in diameter; their mean is 110 miles. Some of them possess scarcely greater volume than the larger aerolites. The difficulty, therefore, of detecting them is easily understood. Of course, they can be seen only when, in their orbits, they approach the earth most nearly; as they go on their way, they disappear from view altogether for many years.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Another Veto Message from Mayor Medill.

Bridewell Commissioner Hammond Renominated.

Annual Estimates of Comptroller Burley.

Street Improvements, Street Sprinkling, and Street Railways.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, the President in the chair. Present, Aldermen Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Batcham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Verdier, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

THE FIRE LIMITS.

The following communication from the Mayor was then read:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return, without my approval, "An Ordinance to amend Section four (4) of an Ordinance establishing the fire-limits, and regulating the construction and removal of buildings therein, etc., passed at the last regular meeting of the Common Council. The portion of said ordinance to which I object is the last clause thereof, which reads: "And also to raise any one-story building 12 feet above the established grade, and two-story buildings not to exceed 3 feet above the established grade." This clause was adopted, as I perceive by reference to the official published proceedings, as a substitute for the following words: "And also to raise any building not exceeding two stories in height sufficiently high to place them under *a brick or stone basement* not to exceed twelve feet in height." The apparent intention of the Common Council was to restrict the addition of a twelve foot brick or stone basement to the class of one story wooden buildings, and to permit two-story wooden buildings to be raised three feet above grade, with brick or stone walls thereunder. But the amendment is so worded that those additions may be constructed of wood instead of stone or brick. I cannot believe it was the intention of your honorable body to permit all the wooden one-story shops, sheds, barns, and structures within the fire limits of the city, to be converted into two-story wooden buildings, and all the wooden two-story structures to be elevated with wood three feet above the grade. If this license to increase the fire risks be granted, it is hard to perceive on what grounds other citizens shall be denied the privilege of erecting new wooden structures anywhere within the fire-limits. If one person may double the height of his pine building, why may not another, with equal reason, erect a two-story pine building within the fire-limits? It is more than twice as difficult to conquer a fire which is consuming a two-story wooden building of a given area, than a one-story structure of the same area. Height enhances the danger of destruction, and the spread of fire in a geometrical ratio, compared with the elevation of the structure. From the peculiar phraseology of the amendment in question, I see nothing to prevent any person, after first changing a one-story into a two-story wooden building, to raise the latter three feet above the established grade, thus converting any wooden shed or shanty into a two and a half story combustible structure. The effect of the amendment would be to greatly enhance the danger of conflagrations throughout the fire limits, add to the cost of insurance, vitiate many existing policies, and seriously weaken and impair the fire ordinances of the city. For the foregoing reasons I am constrained to return the ordinance without my approval. Respectfully,

J. MEDILL, Mayor.

Ald. Daggy, who offered the amendment, thought the reasons more nice than wise. He moved, however, to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance was passed.

The motion was agreed to.

Ald. McGennis offered the following amendment for the objectionable clause:

And also to raise any cottage or dwelling which does not exceed one story in height, sufficiently high to place thereunder a brick or stone wall basement not exceeding twelve feet in height above the established grade; and also, to raise any two-story dwelling with a like wall not exceeding three feet above the established grade.

Ald. Holden raised the point of order that the amendment was not in order. They must either pass the ordinance over the veto, or beat it.

The Chair overruled the point.

Ald. Woodman stated the Mayor had said he would sign the ordinance at once if amended as suggested by Ald. McGenness.

Ald. Gill appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas, 21; nays, 17.

Ald. McGenness' amendment was adopted—yeas 32; nays, 7.

The engrossment was waived, and the ordinance passed—yeas, 32; nays, 7.

APPRAISEMENT OF SCHOOL LANDS.

The following communication from the Mayor was read:

GENTLEMEN: The City Clerk has submitted to me a resolution of your honorable body, calling for the opinion of the Law Department as to the validity of the appraisal of school lands made in the year 1870. The contest as to the validity of the appraisal is now going on in the courts, and an effort to compromise the matter is now pending before the Council. It appears to me that, under the circumstances, it would be highly inappropriate to have the law officers of the city called upon at this time to give an opinion in the premises, and for that reason I respectfully request your honorable body to reconsider your action in adopting the resolution. I have not vetoed the resolution for the reason that I am in doubt as to its being such a resolution as requires my approval, but respectfully recommend a reconsideration of the resolution. Respectfully, JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

The resolution was reconsidered and filed.

BRIDEWELL INSPECTOR.

The following communication was also received from the Mayor.

GENTLEMEN: I hereby appoint Charles G. Hammond to the office of inspector of the House of Correction for the term prescribed by law (his term under his previous appointment expiring on the first Monday of May, 1872), and request the concurrence of your honorable body in such appointment. Respectfully, J. MEDILL, Mayor.

Ald. Schaffner moved to concur.

Ald. Busse moved to refer it to the Committee on the Bridewell, and it was so ordered.

COMPTROLLER'S ESTIMATES.

The Comptroller's estimates were submitted and referred to the Committee on Finance. Many of the Department estimates have hitherto been published. The following is a summary of the report:

Assessment expenses	$22,420.00
Board of Public Works	2,465,601.49
City Bridewell (construction account)	41,788.14
City Cemetery	5,000.00
Contingent fund	25,000.00
Costs tax sales	10,000.00
Criminal Court of Cook County	72,000.00
Election expenses	1,000.00
Entertainment of official visitors	2,500.00
Evening schools	10,000.00
General sinking fund (proceeds of 1 mill tax to be levied)	
Health Department	89,470.00
House of Correction	51,249.00
Interest	88,275.00
Legal expense	10,000.00
Police Department	1,257,097.78
Police Courts	1,700.00
Printing and stationery	35,000.00
Public Library (proceeds of a tax of one-fifth of 1 mill to be raised)	
Reform School	24,700.00
Salaries (not chargeable to departments)	92,180.00
Schools	587,376.50
Schools (construction)	133,922.61
School sinking fund	41,954.19
(and proceeds of a tax of 1 mill to be levied)	
Sewerage fund	270,641.66
Sewerage tax fund (proceeds of 1 mill tax to be levied)	
Street lamps	422,000.00
Temporary loan fund	447,334.83
Water tax fund (proceeds of 1 mill tax asked for by the Board of Public Works), Income from April 1, 1871, to April 1, 1872	4,765,835.05

BRIDEWELL ESTIMATES.

Included in the report are the estimates for the various departments in full. The House of Correction estimates are as follows:

Dieting prisoners (daily average of 400, at 15 cents per day, each)	$21,900.00
Salary of Superintendent	3,000.00
Deputy Superintendent	1,400.00
Prison Keeper	900.00
Night watchman	900.00
Three overseers, each $900	2,700.00
Four guards, each $630	2,520.00
Two engineers, $1,050 each	2,100.00
Three matrons, each $450	1,350.00
Fuel	6,040.00
Bedding and clothing	4,500.00
Medicines	600.00
Platform scales	200.00
300 night soil buckets	450.00
Cooking [illegible] and furniture	150.00
Soap, light, lanterns, oil for engines	1,000.00
Brushes, brooms, mops	320.00
Pails, tubs, towelling	210.00
Furniture for feeding prisoners, crockery, etc.	400.00
[illegible]	300.00
Stationery, blank books, etc.	300.00
Advertising proposals	250.00
Six sewing machines at $60	360.00
Repairs of wagons and one light wagon	200.00
Horse, harness etc.	300.00
Feed for horses, cows, etc.	1,150.00
Shoeing horses, etc.	150.00
Sawdust	50.00
Agricultural implements	400.00
500 Bibles for cells	200.00
Repairs of building	500.00
Incidental expenditures	600.00
Transportation of prisoners from Stations	6,000.00
Total	$60,000.00
Receipts estimated for labor of prisoners	15,000.00
Balance required	45,000.00

It is the intention of the Board, during the present fiscal year, to use a large force of prison labor in the construction of workshops, fencing, and cultivating the grounds, and in making improvements of a permanent character to the buildings of the institution,—the cash expenditures for material for all which should be paid out of the fund for sidewalk construction.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted the following ordinances:

For new assessment for paving Wabash avenue from Twenty-second to Twenty-ninth street.

For a new assessment for curbing, filling, and gravelling Jackson street from Michigan avenue to State street.

For a new assessment for paving Michigan avenue, from Twenty-second to Twenty-ninth street.

For new assessment for paving Adams street, from Canal to Reuben.

For a new assessment for paving Sangamon, from Fulton to VanBuren.

For a new assessment for widening Reuben, from Southwestern avenue to Madison street.

For a new assessment for paving Lake street, from Halsted to Reuben.

For the vacation of the alley in the rear of Lots 1 and 2, sub-block A, Blocks 8 and 9, Bushnell's Addition.

For a sidewalk on the east side of Wabash avenue, from Crippen to Thirty-seventh street.

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

The Council then took up the special order, which was the election of an Assistant Assessor on the West Side.

Ald. McGrath nominated George M. French.

Ald. Gill nominated William Williams.

The first ballot resulted—French, 24; Williams, 15; and Mr. French was declared elected.

STREET SPRINKLING.

Ald. Dixon presented the following:

WHEREAS, Much complaint is being made of the dusty condition of the streets of the city, and especially of those streets used and occupied by the horse railroad companies; and

WHEREAS, The different horse railroad companies are required by Section 3, of Chapter 15, of the Revised Ordinances, to sprinkle the streets upon and along which they, or either of them, use or operate their respective railway tracks; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby requested and directed, to enforce the said ordinances.

It was adopted.

Ald. Otis offered the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby instructed to cause the improved streets in the burnt district to be sprinkled during the present season at an expense not exceeding $10,000, and that the City Comptroller be ordered to pay the expense out of the money collected for the use of the Lake front since the fire of Oct. 9.

A motion to waive the engrossment was lost—yeas, 26; nays, 13.

Ald. Bond opposed the resolution. The taxes would be apt to be twenty mills, and the property in the burnt district was worth more than before the fire and able to pay for the sprinkling.

Ald. Bowen, Knickerbocker, Gardner, and Schaffner supported the ordinance, and Ald. Buehler and Batcham opposed it.

A motion to refer to the Committee was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 23.

It was referred to the Clerk for engrossment, and was reported engrossed, and made the special order for next Monday, at 8 o'clock.

ORDERS TO THE BOARDS.

The Board of Public Works was requested to put up lamp-posts on the west end of the viaduct at Erie street bridge; on Mohawk street, between Clybourne and North avenue; to report a copy of the contract made for fire alarm telegraph boxes; to fill and plank the alley in the rear of sub-lots 18, 20, and 22, of Lot 4 of Block 44, in the southwest quarter, and part of the southeast quarter of Section 29, 39, 14; to remove the lumber from the north side of Twenty-second street, from seventy-five feet east of Loomis to Laflin street, and to have a sidewalk built; and to report at the next meeting when Wells street bridge will be built.

The Board of Police and Fire was requested to put up a fire alarm box at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-seventh street, one at the corner of North avenue and Milwaukee avenue, and one at the corner of Division street and Milwaukee avenue.

Ald. McGenness stated there was not a box in the city, and moved to take up the report of the Committee on Fire and Water in relation to procuring them.

It was not agreed to.

PREVENTION OF FIRES.

Ald. Buehler presented the following, and asked its passage:

WHEREAS, It is evident that our present Water Works is insufficient to extinguish a great fire, as it was proven in the great conflagration; and

WHEREAS, We are always in danger of heavy and great storms, and thereby yet in danger of other great fires; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be requested to prepare an ordinance to compel every house owner or agent of houses, to have a tank or cistern in every house, filled with such quantity of water, with a hose attached thereto, as the size of the building may require.

It was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

LINCOLN AVENUE STREET LINE.

The special order, being the resolution in relation to the street railroad track on Lincoln avenue, was taken up.

Ald. Daggy offered an amendment that nothing therein contained should be taken as recognizing the validity of the ninety-nine year bill.

It was adopted—yeas, 31; nays, 3—Thompson, Busse, and Woodman.

The engrossment was waived, and the resolution adopted—yeas, 36; nays, 3.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC ROAD.

The order in relation to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad was taken up.

Ald. McGrath presented a petition from the owners of property on the proposed line of the Atlantic & Pacific Road.

Ald. Dixon presented a proposition of the Directors to settle with the [illegible].

Ald. Ogden moved to amend, by striking out the words, "Halsted street, so as to form a junction with the track of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company, and authority is hereby given to operate said Chicago & Evanston Railroad tracks by steam to."

It was adopted.

He also moved, as a further amendment, to strike out, in the seventh section, the words, "and an ordinance from the Common Council of the City of Chicago."

It was agreed to.

Ald. Ogden then offered the following amendment to the section: "And provided, further, that before any other railroad company than the two above named shall use said tracks, it shall be done with the consent of the Council."

It was adopted.

Ald. Ogden offered the following to amend section 7, by adding the following:

The permission and authority hereby granted are upon the further expressed conditions that the said Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company shall permit any other railroad company which now have a railroad depot within the city, and whose tracks will be crossed by or connected with the track of the said Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, to use the tracks hereby authorized to be laid for the purpose of receiving and delivering freights, such permission to be granted upon terms which shall be just and reasonable, and if said railroad companies shall fail to agree upon such terms the same shall be fixed in the manner specified in Section 7 of this ordinance, for the terms upon which the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company may use the track hereby authorized to be laid down.

It was adopted.

Ald. Ogden also offered the following, as Section 8:

The Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company is hereby authorized to connect with the tracks of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company in Jones avenue, and to construct and operate a single or double track from thence northwesterly on Jones avenue to Southport avenue, and thence north on Southport avenue to the city limits, upon the same terms and conditions imposed by this ordinance on the A. & P. R. R. Co.; but, unless the said C. & E. R. R. Co. shall, within ninety days after the approval of this ordinance, surrender all claim to use Halsted and La Salle streets, under any ordinance heretofore passed, and accept the provisions of this ordinance, then all the rights and privileges granted by this ordinance to the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company shall be null and void, and the Common Council may at any time thereafter designate any other road instead thereof, with the same rights and privileges; *Provided*, that this ordinance shall not be construed as a recognition by the Common Council of the existence of any right in the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company under an ordinance passed Aug. 17, 1864.

On motion of Ald. McGrath the entire subject was postponed till Monday, he thinking that a satisfactory arrangement could be arrived at between the property-owners and the railroad company.

CHICAGO & LASALLE RAILROAD.

A motion to take up the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad ordinance was agreed to.

Ald. Woodman offered an amendment to Section 10, as follows:

Provided, further, That this ordinance shall be null and void unless the tracks herein provided for shall be constructed within two years from the date of the passage hereof.

It was adopted.

Ald. Bailey offered a substitute for the tenth section, differing from the original only in providing that the railroad shall buy all the land abutting on the track belonging to property-owners, while the original applies simply to the land of resident property-owners.

It was laid on the table—yeas, 27; nays, 10.

Ald. Clowry offered an amendment, to the effect that the track should be laid on the south side of Meagher street.

It was carried—yeas, 18; nays, 17.

Ald. Knickerbocker offered a further amendment, that they should commence proceedings to obtain the property at the time they began to lay the track.

It was lost—yeas, 9; nays, 25.

Ald. Clowry offered a further amendment, to the effect that the railroad should build all necessary viaducts when required by the Board of Public Works.

It was tabled.

The ordinance was ordered engrossed, and made the special order for Monday.

Various petitions were presented, and appropriately referred.

The Council then adjourned.

Desire To Announce.

We desire to announce that, in consequence of the scarcity and necessarily corresponding increase in the cost of the articles used for the production of Dr. Price's Baking Powder, we are compelled to make an advance in its price. This justly celebrated baking powder has been before the public for many years, and has gained its popularity and extensive sale from its perfect purity, strength, and unvarying quality, and we are determined to maintain its reputation by keeping it absolutely free from all impurities. Parties having for sale cheap imitations of our baking powder state that, as Dr. Price's powder has gained a reputation, the advance in its price is wholly a matter of speculation. This we deny, and wish the public to know that we have observed our former prices until we were positively obliged to make a change.

We probably handle materials from which all pure baking powders are only to be made in greater quantities, and our arrangements for preparing are more complete and extensive, than any other manufacturers. It will be seen that this enables us to offer our Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder at as low a price as it is possible for a pure article to be made, and any powder sold for a less price is certainly adulterated with some cheap and injurious drug.

A little reflection, by persons interested in the sale and use of pure articles, will not fail to see the truthfulness of our assertions. We have, as yet, made no advance in the price of Dr. Price's Special Flavorings, notwithstanding the advance in the cost of some of the fruits from which these flavors are obtained.

We do with pride refer to the compliment paid us by the United States Government, in giving not only to Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, but also to Dr. Price's Special Flavorings, the preference, and favoring us with large orders for both of these productions. It will be remembered that we are the only parties in the West that put our flavors in the market just as represented; that there is no deception in our bottles—that they hold one-half more than the others purporting to contain the same quantity. Knowing our articles to be of rare excellence, we have no hesitation in urging and hoping that every housekeeper in the land will give them but a single trial, feeling satisfied by so doing they will indorse our claims for purity, strength, quality and quantity.

THOMPSON, STEEL & PRICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 47 and 49 West Lake street, Chicago.

We publish the following letter verbatim—received to-day:

PARKERSBURG, Iowa, April 29, 1872.

Messrs. Thompson, Steel & Price M'f'g Co.:

SIRS: I write you to ascertain what you will furnish me "Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder" at. I find it impossible to get pure ingredients for a wholesale and valuable preparation of the kind here, and as you certainly have these qualities, and all others desirable, included in your preparation, I thought I would refer to you for a convenient way to securing it for my family. I have endeavored to introduce it among my patrons as a wholesome article with which to prepare bread and other preparations suitable to a weakened and disordered digestion. To some degree I have succeeded, but the exorbitant price asked by our merchants and grocers has overruled my advice in the majority of instances, and sour milk and saleratus have poisoned their stomachs still. I am a practicing physician here, and have, after a careful examination of your powder, recommended it, as above stated, and have yet to learn of the first instance in which my convalescent patient could not eat a warm biscuit, where good flour, a little salt, and nice, sweet butter, and cold water were the ingredients, with the *quantum sufficit* of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and feel all the better for it. Trusting I shall be able to arrange with you for my own supply, or even for distribution among my patients, I am, very respectfully,

J. H. WYATT, M. D.

Removal.

The Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, have removed to No. 80 Market street, Central Block.

R. S. CRITCHELL, Agent.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 6.—DOWN—Propellers Arizona, Hurd, Roanoke, Mary, Jarecki, Neptune, Banks, Nichols, L. C. Woodruff, Edwards, G. D. Norris, Gallatin, R. C. Crawford, Hubbard, William Shupe, E. P. Dorr, Montauk, Yankee, Charles Wel[illegible], Nesboto, Albrecht, Selkirk, M. Fillmore, C. C. Trowbridge, American Union, James Couch, Dominion.

UP—Barks Robert Gaskin, F. B. Gardner; schooners Reed, Case, Onward, Stafford, Foster, Havana, Wend the Wave, Provost, Jenn Rice, New Dominion, White Cloud.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, May 6—Evening.—DOWN—Propellers Chisholm; barks Jessie Hoyt, Advance; brig Manhattan; schooners Czar, Kvilina.

UP—Schooners Dolphin, Despatch.

WIND—Southwest.

PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.

Conference Between the Officers of the Union Pacific Railway.

The Transfer Difficulty at Omaha and Council Bluffs Adjusted.

Interview with President Clark and Superintendent Sickles.

The U. P. Version of the Omaha-Council Bluffs War.

The arrival in this city of quite a number of prominent railroad men was announced in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, but the object of their visit was not stated, for the reason that it was unknown until yesterday. From the West there came T. E. Sickles, Superintendent, and T. L. Kimball, General Ticket Agent, of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; and from the East, Hon. Horace F. Clark, President; John Duff, Vice President; and Augustus Schell, James H. Banker, and George M. Pullman, members of the Executive Committee, of the same corporation. These gentlemen met at the Tremont House yesterday, and had a conference about the transfer of freight and passengers at Omaha, about which there was a spirited fight between Council Bluffs and Omaha several weeks since. With a view of learning what the officers of the Union Pacific Railroad think of the controversy, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE called upon Mr. Clark, at the Tremont House, last evening, and was accorded an interview. Mr. Sickles was present during the conversation, and, having been present on the ground during the existence of the difficulty, and being intimately acquainted with the whole matter, he assisted Mr. Clark materially in giving a detailed statement, by relating what he had observed and what he knew to be true.

The interview commenced with the question:

Mr. Clark, I should like to learn something about the transfer difficulty at Omaha?

Mr. Clark. Do you desire a detailed statement?

Reporter. Yes, sir; if you wish to make one.

Mr. Clark. Well, we had better commence at the beginning, then. The Union Pacific Railroad Company had its eastern terminus on the west bank of the Missouri River. It was subsequently authorized by act of Congress to build a bridge across the river for the purpose of making transfers of freight and passengers. The Union Pacific Railroad Company derived its charter from the Government of the United States. The Iowa railroads derive their charters from the State of Iowa, and have their terminus at Council Bluffs, opposite the City of Omaha. The Valley of the Missouri, from bluff to bluff, at these points, is about five miles, the water way of the river being about 2,000 feet. The Union Pacific Railroad Company constructed a bridge from the Omaha side to the Council Bluffs side, extending, with its approaches, 7,000 feet, at a cost of $1,500,000. Upon the completion of the bridge, Iowa sought to compel the delivery within her borders of all freight and passengers destined for the East, and prohibited the railroads deriving their charters from her to make deliveries beyond her boundaries. The Union Pacific Railroad had no status in Iowa, that State not having passed an Enabling act authorizing the company to have its terminus within her limits. The City of Omaha had made grants of land to the company, and the County of Douglas had voted bonds in aid of establishing the terminus of the road on the west side of the river, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company had stipulated, upon accepting these gratuities, to establish their eastern terminus within the limits of the City of Omaha. The people of Omaha became very much excited from the apprehension that an attempt would be made, through the action of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to transfer a very important portion of their business from the west side, where it had been previously, to the east side of the river. It was assumed that the homes of a large number of the employes of the Company, engaged in the transfer, would be established upon that side of the river where the actual transfers were made. The shops of the Union Pacific Railroad Company were established some years since in Omaha, and their chief places of business were there, while, from the grants made by that city, the requisite facilities existed for the present transfer business. Upon the completion of the bridge, in March last, the Iowa railroads refused to run their trains through to Omaha, or to permit them to be run by any transfer company, insisting on the delivery of freight and passengers on the eastern side of the river, and that the Union Pacific Railroad Company should receive both there. The latter company feeling prohibited, by its contract with Omaha, and want of legal authority to come within the State of Iowa, from running its through trains over the bridge and delivering within that State, contracted temporarily with a third party to make the transfer over the bridge. A commercial necessity soon disposed of the matter, and upon the arrival of passengers and freight at Council Bluffs, they are immediately transferred to the Omaha side by the Transfer Company. As to the East-bound traffic, it is immediately transferred by the same company to the east side.

Reporter. How long are the detentions.

Mr. Clark. There is no substantial interruption of business. A great clamor was raised by land speculators on both sides of the river, each party endeavoring to have the railroad interests made subservient to their private land speculations. The President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company declined to embark in a purely local controversy, not in any way affecting the interests of the railroad or the public, and instructed the Superintendent of the road to make the best arrangements practicable at the moment to avoid delays in the transmission of freight and passengers. But for this order a dead lock must have ensued, which could have been beneficial to neither of the parties, but prejudicial to the travelling public and the shippers of freight across the continent.

Reporter. Was the expense of transferring freight reduced by the arrangement made with the Transfer Company?

Mr. Clark. The expense of the transfer of freight was at once reduced 30 per cent.

Reporter. Was there also less delay in the transfer of passengers?

Mr. Clark. The passengers are transferred from one side to the other in from one to four hours' less time.

Reporter. The residents in the two States had quite a controversy on the matter, did they not?

Mr. Clark. The local struggle had reference to the site of a great town, and was of about the same character as that on the Lake Shore Road many years ago, when a break of gauge was insisted upon at Erie, Pennsylvania. That controversy was called the "Peanut War," the idea being if a break of gauge could be maintained, passengers in passing to and fro from the gap might buy apples and peanuts on the way. That controversy settled itself, but not without the interference of the State to keep the peace. This Omaha controversy has settled itself by a commercial necessity, and by the judicious action of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in not permitting the suspension of their great traffic to ensue from the difficulty.

Reporter. How many car loads are now transferred in a day.

Mr. Clark. About one hundred and twenty car loads are now transferred from one side to the other immediately upon their arrival, and without delay, the transfer being made upon one side or the other, according to convenience.

Reporter. What is the object of your visit to Chicago?

Mr. Clark. Mr. Sickles came here to explain the practical workings of the transfer arrangements, and instructions have been given him to perfect them so that the least possible burden shall fall upon the public, the policy of the company being to permit the cost of transfer to be reduced to the lowest possible point, and, at the same time, provide a fair interest upon the cost of the construction of the bridge. Instructions have been given Mr. Sickles accordingly. The company will pursue the even tenor of its way, delivering passengers upon the side they choose to alight, and freight according to its destination, without regard to the local or peculiar interests of either of the contending parties.

Reporter. Are any complaints made now?

Mr. Sickles. No. There have been no complaints made for two weeks.

Mr. Clark. In the meanwhile, appeals have been made to Congress for the intervention of its power to compel the Union Pacific Railroad Company to so conduct its business as to enhance the prosperity of one or the other of these towns, according to the interests of the applicants. No action has as yet been taken by Congress on the subject. The quarrel now is one without life. The newspapers took an active part in the controversy, and the Chicago papers excited deep prejudices in the minds of the people of Nebraska. They felt that Chicago, with which their interests were really allied, aimed a blow at Omaha for the benefit of Council Bluffs, and the people of Nebraska organized for the purpose of constructing a railroad on the west side of the Missouri River, which should avoid the State of Iowa entirely. The city of St. Louis, desirous of diverting the traffic from the Chicago roads down the river to St. Louis, proposed to aid the enterprise, and the persistence of Chicago interference cannot but result in the diversion of an immense traffic from Chicago to St. Louis. The President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company has given instructions to the officers of the railroad to take no part in the controversy, but to proceed with the orderly, regular, and systematic discharge of their obligations. Mr. Sickles returns to Omaha immediately, and is apprehensive of no interference with the regular traffic of the road. It was really a fight between Chicago and St. Louis, the Chicago and Iowa newspapers taking the St. Louis side of it,—the side which must have resulted in a victory for St. Louis. The trade of the people of Nebraska and their sympathies had previously been with Chicago, the railroad facilities with Chicago were greater, Chicago being on the same parallel, but they were determined not to brook the intervention of Illinois and Iowa against their city.

Reporter. What is the feeling in regard to the matter now?

Mr. Sickles. There is general satisfaction on both sides of the river at the manner in which the transfer is being made.

Mr. Clark. And the people are satisfied that commercial necessities have settled a quarrel which the newspapers and a conflict of interests of land speculators upon each side of the river kept alive.

Reporter. Are the officers of the company satisfied with the practical working of the system of transfer?

Mr. Clark. They are entirely satisfied with the course pursued by Mr. Sickles, and have given him such instructions as will prevent any interference with the public interests.

Reporter. Have you had a conference with the officers of the Chicago railroads?

Mr. Clark. There was no necessity for a conference, as everything is working smoothly. If the Iowa roads [illegible] so manage their business as to force the [illegible] the west side of the river, [illegible] Omaha, [illegible] Louis, they can probably succeed. The Union Pacific Railroad Company will not be responsible, by any action on their part, for the mischief which may ensue to Chicago. The sympathies of the officers of the company, which controls the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, are with Chicago—the Company being strongly allied to her, and they regret the misunderstandings which have led to what they hope is only a temporary alienation of the sympathies of the Nebraska people from this city.

This terminated the interview, and the reporter, after bidding Mr. Clark and Mr. Sickles good evening, withdrew.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE THEATRE—THE WYNDHAMS.

The unparalleled cheek, and the sublime insensibility to financial complications, out of which proceeded the Globe Theatre, were not exercised in vain. It would have done Dave Allen more good than to have incurred a carpenter's bill, which he had no earthly means or expectation of paying, could he have looked in last night upon the product of his genius. "There, sir," he would have exclaimed, in his zeal and admiration overlooking certain slight incongruities as to chronological concomitants—"didn't I tell you I would make the Globe Theatre a success!" And he would actually believe that he was entitled to the whole credit of it. He is to a certain extent,—that is, to the extent of having rendered possible the inauguration of the brilliant dramatic season which began last evening. Who would have thought that the Globe auditorium could be made to look so bright and attractive? We always thought that a little paint and upholstery, judiciously applied, would work desirable changes, but were not prepared for the pleasing effect which has been quietly brought about. But the change in the theatre is not worth mentioning compared with the change in the performance. Was it in the same seats that we sat and endured those old-time fearful inflictions of "The Convict; or, the Mystery of Snaky Hollow," the dreary dazzle of "The Black Crook," and the host of other trashy nothings which have had place at the Globe? The scene, the occasion, the audience, all were suggestive of another and an entirely new theatre, and henceforth the place will be remembered only in name.

All this, and much more if it were added, simply paves the way for the announcement that the Wyndham Company have taken possession of the Globe Theatre for an extended season. By the Chicago public the event will be hailed with marked satisfaction, as heralding a new era in amusement affairs since the great fire upset all our gorgeous calculations. It may be truthfully said that in Chicago it was that the Wyndham Company first met with a really just and adequate appreciation, and to this day Mr. Wyndham locates in this city the beginning of his success as a manager. He came here with a new organization of artists (nearly all of whom are with him yet), lacking any advance notoriety derived at the hands of the Eastern critics, who had, as frequently happens, altogether failed to discover in the troupe any especial merit or deserving. The Wyndham party opened in Crosby's Opera House to shamefully small audiences, having made, as it transpired, an unfortunate choice of pieces for their first appearance, and it was not until they brought out Robertson's glorious "Caste," with that never-to-be-forgotten cast of characters, that Chicago was apprised of the real character of the actors who were being so poorly patronized. The eyes of the public once opened, the Wyndhams rose to immense popular favor, and thereafter established themselves upon a solid footing of success, both in this city and elsewhere, for when did Chicago stamp with approval anything in music or the drama, the success of which was not from that time forth a foregone conclusion? The great fire, with its other calamities, prevented Mr. Wyndham from carrying into effect a long cherished project—that of returning to Chicago for an extended season, if not for a permanent stay, for he had become satisfied that it was good for him to be here. After many hitches and much delay the coveted arrangement was finally perfected, and the Wyndham Company last night began a six months' engagement at the Globe Theatre, which, as we have said, had, during the past few days and nights, undergone a complete renovation and redecoration, being converted into a place of amusement suitable for the reception of the class of people who had in former times patronized the Wyndham entertainments. The auditorium presented a really tasteful and elegant appearance, and the audience was thoroughly in keeping therewith—brilliant, dressy, fashionable, and appreciative; in short, a regular Wyndham audience.

There was no mistake in the selection of the play this time. Nothing finer, in title or in substance, could have been hit upon than "Friends," for the occasion was a reunion of mutual friends, while the piece itself is one of the most delightful of modern comedies. It is an English adaptation of Victor Sardou's "Nos Intimes," and for once we may take for granted that the famous author has not suffered in the translation and rehabilitation. The spirit and essence have completely survived the transposition both of language and locality, and in "Friends" we find a dramatic production of such skillful handiwork, and, withal, so entirely true to nature, that the elements of its construction might be French, English, or American. The foundation of the fabric is not new. It would not be natural if it were. There is nothing new under the society sun; and one of the oldest and commonest things of all is the hinge upon which hangs the story of "Friends." Nothing more novel and startling than flirtation in married life, but so neatly portrayed as to seem almost a revelation. The story is extremely simple, being that of a country gentleman, *Mr. Union* (Fitzpatrick), who is excessively devoted to his cactuses and cabbages and incidentally to his young and pretty wife (Miss Rignold), who, as usual, engages in a little affair, innocent in intention on her part, with a friend and guest of the family, *Mr. Fervid* (Allerton), who, however, becomes terribly in earnest, even to the extent of planning the ruin of the wife and the dishonor of the husband, to whose daughter (Miss Sidney Cowell) *Dr. Bland* (Wyndham) is paying unsuccessful court on account of *Mr. Union's* dislike of his habit of plain speaking and his Darwinian notions of the origin of the species. The wife's danger is discovered by the *Doctor*, and it is upon his shrewd plans for averting a catastrophe that the interest of the plot mainly turns. In order to more fully warrant the title of the play, as well as to add immensely to its humor and interest, a number of *friends* are introduced,—just such friends as everybody is troubled with: sponging, fault-finding, backbiting, exasperating people, who enjoy and partake of one's friendship and hospitality, only to criticize his establishment, pick flaws in his domestic economy, and undermine his conjugal relations. Among these "friends" are *Mr. Yielding* (Parselle), so named on account of being a selfish, obstinate old brute, and his son (Miss Florence Cowell); *Mr.* and *Mrs. Meanly* (Beloit Ryan and Mrs. Jordan), whose names are suggestive of their characters, and an odd sort of rambling Irishman, Mr. ——, who forces himself upon *Mr. Union* under the mistaken impression that he has met him in China, but whose name is never ascertained. All of these people, together with *Mr. Fervid*, are guests of *Mr. Union* at his country seat, all professing the most devoted friendship for their host, but really managing to involve him in a series of critical complications which are sufficiently serious to tax *Dr. Bland's* remedial resources to the utmost, and to establish him, at last, as the only true friend among them all, though at the outset the lowest in favor. In the first two acts the author works out a vein of the most delicious comedy, wherein the dialogue bristles with epigrammatic points, and the incidents and situations are trenchant and racy to the extent of being almost Robertsonian. As the plot progresses, however, there are developed dramatic elements of a high order of intensity, reaching a climax of interest positively thrilling. The *denouement* is reached rather obscurely, although it is not certain but that the eventual satisfaction is decidedly augmented by the fact that the audience are left in a bit of a mystery as to the precise manner in which the happy result was brought about. Suffice it to say, that the play is an absolute luxury,—fully equal, in all respects, to the most exquisite of treats with which we have been favored by the Wyndham Company—and nothing is risked in the prediction that it will prove among the most pronounced and brilliant of their many successes. The piece was put upon the stage, and furnished and equipped in a manner surpassing anything of the kind which Chicago ever witnessed. This is high praise, but not more so than is warranted by the superb new scenery, the splendid furniture, and beautiful costumes which characterize the production of "Friends."

Concerning the respective doings of the members of the cast, we have only time and space to say at this time, that the play is full of "star" parts, and that the various characters are handled with that evenness of perfection, and that unity of excellence which have made the Wyndham Company so popular. In this direction there is material for more extended comment, which will be forthcoming at another time.

It ought to be recorded, if but briefly, that the new orchestra, under the leadership of Vaas, was one of the chief features of last night's entertainment, and the applause called forth by the fine renditions of the overture to "Martha," Strauss' "Beautiful Blue Danube," etc., should be construed as an encouragement to keep up that sort of thing, and make it an attraction.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Robert McWade, last evening, inaugurated his second season at the Academy of Music, in his specialty of "Rip Van Winkle," which was received with enthusiasm by a large audience. As the public are doubtless aware, there are essential differences in the plays as dramatized by McWade and by Jefferson. Among these are the introduction of the dog Schneider in the second act, and his skeleton, twenty years subsequently, suspended high up the tree. McWade is ever the worthless sot, now impressed with a serious sense of the ruin he has wrought in his home circle, while Jefferson at times displays rare bits of pathetic speech and action. McWade's great feature is his representation of the old man, in which he successfully rivals Jefferson. Miss Susan Dening as *Eda*, rendered her part with great force and spirit—now the unrelenting vixen, and now the injured and forgiving wife. In the first act Miss Gracie Berkins personated *Little Meenie* in a manner which drew plaudits from the audience. The same character, in the closing scenes, was assigned to Miss Flora Newton, who was gracefully modest and captivating, having had the honor to play the same *role* with Jefferson, at Pittsburgh. Altogether, the representation was most creditable and satisfactory. The play will run through the week, including the matinees.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

The entertaining bill of the minstrels was last evening greeted with uproarious laughter from a fair house. Charles Walters gave a "Grand Carnival d'Ethiope," introducing a number of popular songs and dances; Arlington's banjo solo was accompanied by the usual cheering, and "The Old Clock" proved a jovial afterpiece. Morris' "Intelligence Office" was the least appreciated feature of the programme.

THE RICHARDSON READING.

The *debut* of Abbie Sage Richardson in the West is a dramatic event of no ordinary importance, and the brilliant reception promised her to-night is a proper recognition of the fact. The prospect is that Central Hall will be crowded to overflowing, the large sale of tickets being partly due, perhaps, to the fact that this is announced to be positively her last appearance. The programme—which was printed in Sunday's edition—is well calculated to display the full compass of the reader's powers, and will be a severe test of her dramatic qualities. The selection of scenes from Romeo and Juliet is, we believe, the first attempt by any reader in Chicago to render that impassioned play, and Mrs. Richardson's reputation as a reader of sentimental poetry will largely depend upon the impressions she will make by the realization of the character of those two lovers.

BARNUM AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The great Barnum Show made its entrance into Washington to-day and created an immense sensation by its magnitude and magnificence. Crowded audiences have attended each performance, and the success is unparalleled.

CITY AFFAIRS BRIEFLY CHRONICLED.

A License Revoked.

The ways of the average expressman are devious. He is not satisfied with the 50 cents allowed by the ordinance, but seeks out devices of his own to multiply this by a number varying with the credulity of his customer, which may properly be called the moral to the following: On the 24th day of April an emigrant, named Oliver Hansen, arrived at the Michigan Central Railroad depot, on his way to some point reached by the Northwestern Road. He had paid the transfer company to carry himself and baggage from the former depot to the latter, and was accordingly transferred. Just as he got out of the omnibus, an expressman, named M. Hannigan, came up to him and expressed solicitude about the welfare of the emigrant's trunks, at the same time offering to take him to "the express office" to see about them. Hansen accepted, and was taken to some unknown place and immediately returned. For this kind action Hannigan claimed and collected $5. This coming to the ear of the Mayor, he ordered Hannigan's license to be revoked, but the worthy sedulously kept out of the way; and it was only yesterday that the policeman could find him. He now mourns his lost investment in the permit, and all travellers will do well to shun "Expressman 1,073."

Fatal Railroad Accident.

At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon a fatal railroad accident occurred at the corner of Kinzie and Halsted streets. Frederick Linderman, a passenger on the incoming train on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road, jumped off the cars at the corner mentioned without taking the precaution of looking ahead. At the time there happened to be a train passing the one on which Linderman was riding. He alighted on the track immediately in front of it, and before it could be stopped, or he could get out of the way, the cow-catcher knocked him down, and mangled his body in a terrible manner. His death was almost instantaneous. It was ascertained from letters found upon him that he resided between Beecher and Legrand Stations, on the Danville & Vincennes Road. The Coroner held an inquest on his remains at the dead house, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, exonerating the railroad company from blame. The body will remain at No. 64 Milwaukee avenue until claimed by the friends of deceased.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, May 6.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	55° F	.....	.....	To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	58	[illegible]	S. W. g.	
2:00 p. m.	73	[illegible]	S. W. g.	
7:00 p. m.	72	[illegible]	S. W. g.	Inches.

Everything.

While Chicago workmen are agitating for the eight-hour standard in the reconstruction of the city, New York mechanics are completing a Wall street structure by the use of calcium lights till midnight.

—George Price, an employe in McKeon's planing mill, at the corner of Wells and Pearson streets, had two of his fingers removed by a circular saw, yesterday forenoon.

—About noon yesterday a Danish laborer named Carl Neilson had his skull slightly fractured by a brick which fell from a building in course of erection at the corner of Michigan avenue and Adams street. He resides at No. 239 North Rucker street.

—Yesterday Detective Simmons arrested J. H. McBrier and Carrie E. Owens, who eloped from the house of the woman's husband in Omaha, some time since. Mr. Owens is in the city now, and it was on his representations that the arrest was made. The accused are in the Harrison Street Station.

—Daniel Semmon, a hod-carrier, accidentally fell from the first story to the basement of Potter Palmer's Hotel, at the corner of State and Monroe streets, yesterday afternoon, and was seriously injured. He was conveyed to his residence on West Lake, near Barber street.

—Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, a young girl named Fiegdy Felinski, was run over and dangerously injured by a truck wagon driven by Jacob Bolen. She was taken home to No. 64 Church street by an expressman. There were no policemen in the vicinity of the place where the accident occurred, and consequently Bolen escaped arrest. His number is known, however.

—Among the arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday were the following: Chas. Blair, Collinsville, Conn.; J. O'Sullivan, New York; J. A. McDonald, New York; A. G. Thompson, Boston; W. A. Haven, Buffalo; F. B. Kennedy, Kokomo; Geo. E. Estes, Omaha; E. Belwood, Pittsfield; Governor Horace Austin, Minnesota; W. R. Crowell and wife, New York; W. S. Hawkins, St. Paul, Minn.; Wm. Ward, Council Bluffs.

—Ald. Carney did not coruscate in the Council Chamber last evening. The question was asked with frequency, "Where is Tom?" A messenger was despatched to find him. When he returned he whispered mysteriously to Ald. Busse, who went out. When he returned he whispered to several Aldermen, who blushed, and smiled, and exclaimed, "In the LaSalle street tunnel! It will kill him if he keeps at it long enough."

—Mr. C. R. Dennett, a veteran journalist, who was the main-stay of the unfortunate Chicago *Republican* during the time "Mack," now of the St. Louis *Democrat*, was endeavoring to put some life into it and take some money out of it, has been enticed back to Chicago by flattering offers from the *Evening Post*. He takes charge of the news and semi-editorial departments of the latter paper, in both of which branches he has but few superiors.

—Since the Superintendent of Police issued his proclamation on the 1st of April, requiring all teams to procure a license, about 1,500 have complied with the regulations. Yesterday, being the last day allowed by the proclamation, about 600 teamsters called around to the City Clerk's office, and kept Moody and his assistants busy in making out the necessary papers. It is said that fully 900 double teams are still working without a license.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday granted the following building permits: To H. W. Collins, three-story and basement brick building, 25x150 feet, No. 91 South Halsted street. To Munson & Burdeck, one-story brick building, No. 109 Illinois street. To the First Methodist Church, four-stories and basement, 130x80 feet, "southeast corner of Clark street," the record shows, meaning on the old site. To Cady & Laferen, two-story brick, 20x60 feet, in the rear of No. 76 West Monroe street. To W. A. Bushell, two-story brick, 50x50 feet, on Twelfth street.

The woods on the Fishkill Mountain, opposite Newburg, are on fire. The loss will be heavy, as many millions of cords of wood have already been burned.

Poor Alexander is again suffering from a stiff knee, very painful, and compelling the "limp" which foolish girls attempted to imitate a year or two ago.

—The Prince of Wales at Monaco put his money on red, and went away. Red had a run, and on his Royal Highness's return to the table, he was informed that the pile of gold belonged to him. The Prince smiled, and said, "Be good enough to let the money be given to the poor of the place." The gold was scraped in at once by the croupier, counted, and forwarded to its destination.

—A French paper, in commenting on the national subscription for the payment of the debt of Germany, notices, among other things, that General Trochu has contributed his plan; Jules Favre his tears; Jules Simon his portfolio; Glais Bizoin his head; Louis Blanc one of his books; M. Arago a hurrah; Victor Hugo his cap; Dufaure his resignation; and Ferry a Washington despatch.

DIED.

ROWAN—May 5, Mary Isabella, only child of Dr. T. J. and Mary I. Rowan, aged 1 year.

Funeral from residence, 132 Desplaines-st., at 2 o'clock p. m. to-day.

Toronto papers please copy.

EMERY (THOMPSON)—May 5, 1872, of consumption, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Ellen Jane Emery, wife of S. H. Emery, Waterbury, Vt., and daughter of the late Daniel Thompson, Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, aged 26 years.

Vermont, New Hampshire, and Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

GUYARD—Sunday, May 5, Mlle. Sara Guyard, late of Paris, France, aged 22 years.

Funeral services on Tuesday, at 2½ p. m., at the residence of Dr. J. A. Kennicott, Kenwood. The remains will leave Kenwood Station on the funeral train, at 3½ p. m. for Oakwood Cemetery.

FYFE—May 6, of childbirth, Annie S., wife of John P. Fyfe, aged 25 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 59 West Quincy, corner of Jefferson-st., to-day, at 11 o'clock, by carriages to the Northwestern Depot, and thence by cars to Rose Hill Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.

MITCHELL—In this city, May 5, 1872, John Smith, son of Milton [illegible] and Maryetta E. Mitchell.

Funeral from No. 43 North Ada-st., to-day (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock a. m. Friends are invited.

Syracuse and New York City papers please copy.

NORTHWAY—Monday, May 6, Mrs. Elizabeth Northway, aged 68, formerly of Utica, N. Y.

Funeral services from the residence of her son, No. 79 South Sangamon-st., at 3 p. m., to-day (Tuesday).

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Legions attest to the Superiority of Barnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

Mercy Hospital Lottery, in aid of the sick, will positively be drawn May 30. Highest prize, $30,000. Tickets, two for $5. Address PATTEE & GARDINER, Omaha, Neb.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Cough Balsam is a purely vegetable expectorant, prepared with great care to meet the urgent and growing demand for a safe and reliable antidote for diseases of the throat and lungs. Disorders of the pulmonary organs are so prevalent and so fatal in our ever changing climate, that this reliable antidote has been long and anxiously sought for.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

The National (Elgin) Watch Company. Dear Sirs: Last year, in the exploration of the canyons of the Colorado River, I had unusual opportunity to test the accuracy of one of your watches. I was provided with four pocket chronometers for use in astronomical observations. I also had with me an "Elgin" watch, which I rated from time to time together with the chronometers by observations with the sextant. Of five instruments its rate was the second best. With the ordinary disturbance due to transportation, its rate was the least variable, which with the extraordinary disturbance incident to such an expedition, it was the only instrument on which I could rely, the chronometers at last becoming useless. I am, with great respect, yours cordially, J. W. POWELL.